MARVELLOUS OFFER :—If you want one, write to us without delay. With your letter send us Rs. 9/8/0. for which we will forward you a nice Case containing "NON-PERIL DEVOLOS" together with our OFFER. After you receive the beautiful Watch, we shall request you to show it to your friends and call their attention to this advertisement. The Watch is sent free by registered post on your complying with our Advertisement and with the MARVELLOUS Offer which we will send. The Watch is warranted for 5 years. Orders not executed by V. P. P. Packing and Postage extra.

MAPIT BROS.
NEW ROAD LAHORE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,550—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
29th July	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10009
4th Aug.	ARABIA	7969	...	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	6254	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	...	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	...	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	6254	MACEDONIA	10513
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6084	...	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES stored or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,265	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	4,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,615	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE do la CIOTAT	5,630	Etienne	16th Sept. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† NIPPON	L. Solich	6,316	5th Aug. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,009	26th " "
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	V. Craglietto	6,935	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Brindisi. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 1st Class Rs. 585. Saloon Rs. 510.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabio	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all lines of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers on their [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 31st July from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Bunreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,999 tons, on or about 2nd August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 45 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Rail way employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Decks.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	5000	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3396	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	O. Read	3893	29th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's B S Mgs. Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

EADE'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating torture of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 233, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchanges, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions, they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time, including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used, the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or log leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to
Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
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E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
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THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
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"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
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UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay. AGUE SPECIFIC.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc. etc. etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Wadi, Dadar, Bombay. (Discount to the Trade)

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
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Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
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" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 13	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 6	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 9	64 12	48 0	38 8	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 4	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 1	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 15	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 3	49 10	40 5	32
33	29 6	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 5	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 6	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 14	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 5	51 3	43 8	68 5	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 8	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 5	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 18	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 18	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India.—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening waste, discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from the Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 31st July, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C

Poona, 27th July, 1905.

POONA RACES AND EXTRA DAY, 1905.

14TH, 16TH, 19TH, 21ST 23RD, 27TH, & 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 1st August, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C

Poona, 27th July, 1905.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Wednesday the 30th August, 1905, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony Secretary.

27th July, 1905.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 28th August, 1905, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1906.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Rail way, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S M Railway Company, at Dharwar, on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1905, at Noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, LT.-COL., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 26th July, 1905.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to noon THURSDAY, 3rd August, 1905, by the Director Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the Royal Indian Marine Steam Launch "KITKAT," as she now lies on No. 3 Slip Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The vessel was built as a Wood Single Screw Launch in England in 1887; she is 45 feet long × 10 feet broad, and is 15-75 gross tonnage with a speed of 7 knots.

Purchaser must remove the launch from the Government Dockyard within ten days of purchase at his own risk and expense.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Applications to view the vessel, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Government does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 21st July, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI JAFFER MAHOMED HAJI HUTCHOO VARAYA of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed TO SELL the undermentioned property to Messrs HAJI MAHOMED CASSAM MOOKRAD and HAJI ISSUF ISMAIL, The Indian Executors of HAJI ISSUF MAHOMED SULEMAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased,

Any person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, trust, lien or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of such claim (if any) and such claims will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY IS AS FOLLOWS:—

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground Rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Street between Mustan Tank Street and a passage without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 480 & 481, New Nos. 7739 & 7740, Old Survey Nos. 291 & 292 and 2940 and New Survey Nos. 3977 and 3976, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward Nos. 556-57, and Street Nos 31, 33 and bounded on or towards the East by a vacant piece of ground of Sunt Canji Kessoo Jee or towards the West by a sweeper's passage beyond which is the property of Baloo Mowla, on or towards the North by the Street between Mustan Tank Street, and a passage formerly called Underla street Cross Lane and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Mulla Tayeball Karimbhoy and now in the possession and occupation of the said Vendor Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Hutchoo Varaya and his tenants. Dated this 28th day of July 1905.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share free of Income tax, has been Declared for the Half year ended 30th June, 1905, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1905, between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Share-holders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 9th day of August, 1905, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 15th day of August, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order,

K. M. HERAMANECK & Co,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

I SHALL not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by my wife, Mrs. HELEN RENAUX, having left my protection from date.

H. W. RENAUX.

Mohpani Mines via Gadarwara, G. I. P. Ry.
July, 21st 1905.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Odgers on Libel and Slander, 1905	24 0
Smith's Law of Master and Servant, 1902	21 0
Pollock's Commentary on Ind. Contract. Assisted by Mulla, Attorney, Bombay, 1905	17 0
Kerr on Injunctions, 1903	25 8
Bowstead, on Agency, 2nd Ed.	12 0
Garrett's law of Nuisances, 2nd Ed.	11 8
Broom's Common Law, 9th Ed.	17 4
Chitty on Contracts, 13th Ed.	20 0
Indermaur's Common Law, 8th Ed.	13 12
Blackwell's Law of Mortgage	2 4
Browne and Powles' Law of Divorce, 6th Ed. ..	18 0
Caspers' Estoppel, by Representation and Res Judicata	12 0
Moore's Instruction to Young Solicitors and Articled Clerks	5 0
Fraser's Law of Slander and Libel	8 8
Fisher's Law of the Press	8 8
Kelly on News paper Libel	5 0
Marsden's Collisions at Sea, 3rd Ed.	16 0

ENGINEERING LOCOMOTIVE, &c.

Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ and Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand Book in Vol. 1904	8 8
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ, 1904	4 2
Aitken's Road Making and Maintenance, 1901 ..	14 8
Marryat's Specifications, Rates, Notes, on Work, P. W. D.	6 0
Zeuner's Valve-Gears, Link-Motions of Locomotive Engines	9 0
Pearce Locomotive: its Failures and Remedies, 1904.	2 12
The Locomotive of To-day, 1904	2 4
Pettigrew's Manual of Locomotive Engineering, 1901	14 8
Vaughan's Locomotive Engineman's Fireman's Examination Guide	1 2
Naval Engineer's Pocket Book, 1905	1 0
Mechanical Worker's Pocket Book, 1905	0 8
Practical Electrician's Pocket Book, 1905	1 0
Practical Engineer's Electrical Pocket Book, 1905 ..	1 0
De Monte's Exchange Calculator	3 0
Calculator	
Bombay Gazette's Exchange Tables	2 8
Re 1 @ 1/4	
Dickens's Advanced Accounting	4 0
Woodrow's Gardening in India	7 8
Mollison's Indian Agriculture	5 0
Moore's Family Medicine for India, 1903	

SUNDER PANDURANG, BOOK SELLER
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees invite Tenders for the construction of a NEW PIER, for Tank Oil Steamers at Sewree, Bombay. The Pier to consist of a Mooring Bank (about 8,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier Head, Dolphin and Landing Pier or Stage.

Copies of the specification and drawings of the work, Conditions of Contract and form of Tender can be obtained from the Trustees' Engineer, Ballard Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50.

Tenders should be in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Sewree Pier" addressed to the Secretary, Port Trust, Bombay, and will be received up to 11 a.m. on the 25th September, 1905.

By Order,

J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
Ballard Road, Bombay 25th July, 1905.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12

Single Copy (including postage to Europe), Re. 1

Single Copy ..... As. 4

Bombay Gazette Office, 121, Meadow Street.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chaffal or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 28th July, 1905.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. (35) thirty-five per Share (of Rs 500 paid up) will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bella Vista" Cumballa Hill on and after MONDAY, the 7th August, 1905, to Share-holders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 28th Instant.

By Order of the Board.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

Bombay, 29th July, 1905.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritzar,	Madras	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqrs. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,20,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	„ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen,	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking,	Chefoo,	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS,

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH,

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.
GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM or the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per Insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MANOCK and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tabic and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection Invited. M. BIGELAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OIL ENGINE, Lathes, Drilling Shaping, Wheel-cutting Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, &c. Apply C. MODY, Tambcowalla's Chawl, 532, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—ROUND PEARL Recently recovered from Mergui waters one round valuable pearl of good lustre (bright), weighing 17¼ carats. Apply to SHAWS, KAITT, Pearler and General Merchant, MERGUI L. B.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of Music, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30937 J., Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCE AGAINST RETIREMENT on M. C. Officers of the I. C. S. can obtain a memo discussing recent changes of Government Rules as to Retiring Allowances on M. C. by applying for the same to Mr. E. P. Henderson, I. C. S., Retd., 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. The effect of these Rules has been much misunderstood.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad. Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon ex-godown at Bombay. Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJE'S & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN desires BOARD and LODGING in a strictly private European Family. Address Box No. 30917 J., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a Native or Eurasian HEAD FITTER, with a 3rd class Boiler Certificate. Apply with Copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 30936 J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED to send a EUROPEAN BOY of 7 to a private day Schoolin charge of a Lady. Apply Box 30941 J. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a FOREMAN ENGINEER for a Bulk Oil Installation at Mombassa. Apply with copies of Testimonials and Terms to Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED a CUTTER, Goanese preferable. Apply with references to MORRIS GREENBURG & Co., Tailors, No. 10, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—CLERK, (Rs. 40—55), and GARDEN OVERSEER (Rs 60—90). Particulars to be had at Victoria Garden's Office.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects; Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate, Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and have plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come an inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new fulfilliard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY: Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD Oil Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD Oil Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-9-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-11-0 per case, at Bandora.

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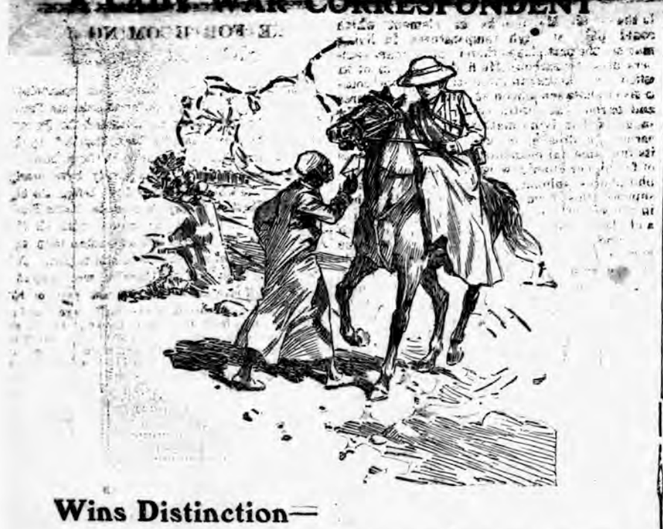

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
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NEED NOW DESPAIR,
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LONDON, JULY 27.

SECURITIES—
2 1/2 per cent. Consols ... £93 5/16 = + 1/8
3 do. Rentes ... £87 1/2 = unchanged
3 1/2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... £105 = do
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £85 7/8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 27 3/16 = do
6 months bank bills ... 27 5/16 = do
Spot in New York ... 55 7/8 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25·13 1/2 = — 1/2
Berlin ... 20·47 = + 1/2
New York Demand ... 4·86 5/8 = — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills ... 1 3/4 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 2 1/4 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 1 1/4 per cent = + 1/4
7 day markes loans ... 1 3/8 per cent = + 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £25,000 for South America.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 10 1/2 J J sellers quiet but steady.

WHEAT—Dull.

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 3/8 J. A. sellers dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1/4 J A sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/4

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Calbodcion.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·93 — 16. Egyptian F G F Brown 8 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 200. Imports nil. Futures closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·79	5·79	5·87
—14	—14	—14
Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·81	5·82	5·83
—14	—14	—14
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.
5·84	5·84	5·85
—14	—14	—14

Receipts at U S Ports ... 13,000 bales
Do last year ... 3,200 do
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 do
Do do Continent ... 6,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 11·05 — 10
Futures, month of July ... 10·70 + 05 a
Do do, Dec ... 11·05 + 11 b

a Declined early owing to weak cables but advanced later. b Advanced owing to support by New Orleans bull party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 10 11-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Sept. ... 10·47 + 10
Do. do. Dec ... 11·01 + 11
Tone at close ... steady

Liverpool quotations show a decline of 1-16th in all descriptions of East Indian cotton.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 27th July 1905:—

Cotton ...	22,052 bales.
Wheat ...	46,119 cwts.
Linseed ...	39,018 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	1,148 do
Gingellyseed ...	58 do
Poppyseed ...	11,098 do
Groundnuts ...	1,539 do
Castorseed ...	12 281 do
Rice ...	31,794 do
Myrabolams ...	566 do
Cottonseed ...	32 193 do
Mowrahseed ...	12,697 do
Grain ...	3,971 do
Joowar ...	21,691 do
Maize ...	458 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 151,60
Gold Coin Rs. 75,00
Ex ss Peninsular from London

BOMBAY, FRIDAY JULY 28.

THE event of the week has been the phenomenally heavy rainfall in the Guzerat and Kathiawar districts. Ahmedabad experienced a fall of over thirty inches and Veeramgaum over twenty inches in two or three days. At the same time Bhownugger' Dholera and Wudhwan reported about ten inches of rain and the same quantity fell in Broach. The immediate result is, of course, heavy floods and extensive damage; but the wells have been filled up and the ground has received a thorough soaking which it was badly in need and of, provided there is not a complete stoppage of the monsoon rains for the rest of the season, splendid crops should be grown in this important district of the Bombay Presidency. Turning to other districts, excellent growing rain is reported throughout the Central Provinces, Berars and Khandiesh, which line of country marked the progress of the cyclonic storm which culminated in the enormous downfall in Ahmedabad and the surrounding stations. Prospects throughout are very favourable, and excellent reports are to hand of the growing crops. In the United Provinces and the Punjab more rain is wanted on unirrigated lands, while advices to hand show that the crops on the irrigated fields in these districts are well advanced. In the Southern part of the Peninsula complaints are received of want of rain, while in Bombay Island our rainfall to date still shows a deficiency of about fifty per cent. short of our average quantity

The announcement of the new loan of four crores of rupees was advertised on Saturday morning, the 22nd instant. It is to form part of the loan of 1900-01, and tenders are to be sent in by Wednesday, August 2nd. The result of this has had but little effect on our local Rupee paper market. The price declined a few annas early in the week, but closing quotations show a rise of 1/8th.

The general slackness in the export trade of our port is shown by the rate of freights now ruling. Cargo was booked down to 7s. 6d. per ton or a northern European port, and quotations are given at 10s. for July-August shipment. These low rates are said to be due to the absence of demand for our export produce, and the general low level of stocks in Bombay maintaining rupee prices.

COTTON.

The daily quotations from the governing markets show moderately heavy fluctuations, and large speculative transactions are apparently in progress in New York and New Orleans. Receipts at the U. S. ports are again very heavy, while supplies and stocks show large figures. Whether the demand at the current rate of about 6d. per lb. will support the market remains to be seen. In the meanwhile, bullish weather reports are the order of the day, and quotations are raised, one day, according to our telegraphic advices, owing to it bull support, and the next are lowered owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading, and it is very difficult to foresee the course of the market even for twenty-four hours. A reduction in the acreage of the Cotton States of 14·9 per cent. below last year is estimated by the Washington Agricultural Bureau. On the 25th May the acreage planted was given as 28,120,000, showing a reduction of 11·4 per cent. below last year. The estimate now telegraphed would bring the acreage down to about 27 millions.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report.

	Liverpool.	New York.
July	21st...5·91	11·00
"	22nd...5·89	11·00
"	24th...5·98	11·40
"	25th...6·07	11·40
"	26th... 6·09	11·45
"	27th...5·93	11·05

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool July August, and New York July.

	Liverpool.	New York.
July	21st...5·79	10·60
"	22nd...5·78	10·65
"	24th...5·91	10·97
"	25th...5·95	10·89
"	26th...5·93	10·95
"	27th...5·79	10·70

In our local market the demand for spot cotton has fallen off, and with the good prospects in view for the growing crop, sellers are showing more anxiety to part with their stocks. Prices have been fairly well maintained throughout the week, but at the close the tone is easier. In new crops quotations have fluctuated in accordance with advices of Americans, and the uncertainty prevailing regarding the final outturn of that crop causes sellers here to hesitate, even at the current range of values. There is a moderate enquiry from the Mills for forward delivery and the small business reported tends to maintain quotations.

Advices to hand from all our growing districts are distinctly favourable up to date. The rainfall of the current week has given renewed vigor to the young plants, throughout the Oomra and Khandeish limits, while the heavy flooding of the country in Kathiawar gives promise of a good Dholera crop, where the growth of cotton was so very short in the past season. A largely increased area of cotton throughout India is probable in the coming year.

For new crops we quote as follows: Rs.

Bengals M. G. fine	November ...	223
do.	December ...	220
do.	January ...	218
Bengals Fully-Good	do. ...	204
Oomras-fair staple	M. G. Fine January ...	232
Nagpur M. G. Fine	do. ...	230
Dumangam M. G. Fine	do. ...	235
Khandeish M. G. Full-Good	do. ...	231
Broach M. G. Good March ...		202

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week ...	22,052
Receipts from 1st Oct to 27th July ...	2,507 219
Shipments during the week to Europe ...	19 936
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	38,533
Total ...	58,469

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27th July

Europe ...	450,632
Japan ...	618,155
China ...	35 732
Coast Ports ...	27,891
Total ...	11,32 410
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	13,396
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	419

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—strong.
Estimated sales ... 5,000 bales
Imports ... 22,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·90	5·99	5·91
+11	+11	+11
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5·92	5·91	5·91
+11	+11	+11
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl
5·95	5·95	5·96
+11	+11	+11

COTTON.—There is very little doing at Colaba to-day. The market is steady following home advices, and there was a small enquiry for spot cotton from shippers to complete July shipments and from the mills for high class stapled descriptions. A few small transactions in new crop were reported.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED has been a fairly steady market throughout the week and business was reported at Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-7 per cwt.

RAPESEED was very dull in the early part of the week, but at the close there is a steadier tone with a small enquiry. Prices are unchanged.

POPPYSEED.—An advance of about four annas per cwt. has taken place during the week, with firm markets and business doing.

CASTORSEED has remained steady and unchanged with some small transactions reported.

WHEAT was quiet and unchanged. The demand for export continues small.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th July.

Cotton ...	2,104 bales
Wheat ...	9,032 cwts
Linseed ...	6,558 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	94 "
Gingellyseed ...	nil "
Poppyseed ...	222 "
Groundnuts ...	242 "
Castorseed ...	2,168 "
Rice ...	6,003 "
Myrabolams ...	4 "
Cottonseed ...	5,561 "
Mowrasseed ...	2 973 "
Grain ...	87 "
Joowar ...	4,197 "
Maize ...	nil "

LINSEED.—Tone steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	7 6 0
Forward September	7 10 0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 14 0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	7 13 0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	32 0 0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi	4 11 0

FREIGHT.

This market is very dull and rates have further declined this week. The steamer "Grantley Hall" for Antwerp is reported to have filled up at about 7s. 6d.; another steamer "Reichenfels" for Hamburg booked measurement at about 9s. The current quotation for August is 10s. p.p., September 11s. 6d. October to December 13s. 6d. and for the New Year 14s. We hear of no forward business passing.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	4	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd July as compared with that of the 15th July:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits ...	Rs	16,07,652 Decrease
Other Deposits ...	"	15,67 072 Increase
Sundries ...	"	37,225 Decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	Rs.	39,929 do
Other Authorized Securities ...	"	40 136 do.
Credits on Securities ...	"	13,22,240 do
Loans, do. ...	"	10,40 303 do
Bills discounted & purchased ...	"	4,63,637 do
Balance with other Banks ...	"	1,27,238 do
Sundries ...	"	63,212 do
Cash ...	"	29,20,242 Increase

These figures show a decline in the trade demand of about 43 1/2 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 48 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 6 3/4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bombay official rate was reduced one per cent on Thursday to 3 per cent per annum, bringing it on a level with that of the Bank of Bengal. In Madras no change has been made.

The great ease in the money market of the past few weeks, has been accentuated, as shown by the rise of 84 lakhs in the cash balances of the three Presidency Banks. Quotations for short fixed deposits remain nominal at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent per annum for one and two months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was eighty lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday sixty lakhs was put up for tender, and of this amount Rs. 54·80 lakhs was taken up in bills at 1s 4 1/32d and the balance Rs. 5·20 lakhs, in telegraphic transfers at 1s 4 1/16d. Tenders at these rates received 40 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is raised to seventy lakhs. A small extra allotment of Rs. 20,000 in Bills at 1s 4 1/16d, is reported.

The mail of the 14th July brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	24,40,000
Bombay ...	"	15,00,000
Madras ...	"	nil
Total...	Rs.	40,00,000

The mail of the 21st July brings £60,000 gold and no silver for Bombay, and £80,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	44,80,000
Bombay ...	"	25,50,000
Madras ...	"	4,60,000
Total...	Rs.	74,90,000

The mails of the 28th July brings £60,000 gold and £50,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	25,03,000
Bombay ...	"	10 80,000
Madras ...	"	13,20,000
Total...	Rs.	55,00,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady to firm since our last mail report. Bank T.T. and Demand have been obtainable at 1s 4 1-32d for near delivery with 3 months sight D. A. bills quoted at 1s 4 5-32d, and business is not active at these rates. Forward quotations are unchanged.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.

Bank T. T. ...	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s 4d.
Bank Demand ...	... ...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	do.	do. ... 1s. 4-03d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	do. ... 109 1-2
Marcks 3 do.	do.	do. ... 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		do. ... 138
Shanghai 30 do.		do. ... 193
Japan 30 do.		do. ... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The announcement of the four crore new loan on Saturday last has had only a small effect on our market for Rupee Paper. Early in the week the rate declined to Rs. 98/7 for cash, but at the close it has recovered to Rs. 98/11. The settlement takes place on Tuesday next. The great ease in the money market makes the carrying forward rate about 1/8 per cent. at which rate buyers are made. We quote:—

3 1-2 per cent. cash ...	98-11
3 1-2 per cent. settlement 1st August ...	98-10
3 1-2 per cent. 2nd settlement 1st, September	98-8
3 per cent. ready ...	87-8

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	104 0
4 per cent " " ...	1939	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1932	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1904	103 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1934	104 10
4 per cent " " ...	1943	104 8
5 per cent " " ...	Tanna	120 —
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	117 —
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Treast ...	1953	103 8
4 per cent " " ...	1954	104 4

BULLION.

The silver market was steady throughout at the week in London and also local. Fluctuations are on a small scale and business is limited. We close steady as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold ...	24 1 0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24 0 3
Bombay do. ...	21 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 3 0
Do Napoleons ...	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready ...	67 0 0
Do. 1st settlement ...	69 0 0
Do 2nd do ...	69 13 0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market continues quiet for ready goods due to absence of up country demand; goods, both ready and to arrive, are changing hands in the Bazaar and prices in some cases are in consequence higher. There is good enquiry for forward delivery, but the higher prices demanded by the home market prevents anything of consequence being placed.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China:—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai ...	35,000	50,000	3 000
Hong-Kong ...	39,000	33,000	3,000
	94,000	83,000	6,000

177,000 bales,

showing a reduction in unsold and uncleared stock, since last week, of 17,000 bales. The local market is steady and prices are unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL—The market is very steady and advancing, and a good business was done this week in Copper and Yellow Metal sheets for forward shipment at £76 to £76 10s in the former and £58 10s to £59 in the latter.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is firm and business is reported in G. C. sheets, hoops and steel sheets.

SPELTER—Quiet but steady.

PIGLEAD—Advancing but no business reported.

QUICKSILVER—Steady at a decline.

COAL.

Sales are reported of August-September shipment Dashergur at Rs 11-8, Seebpore at Rs. 11-4 and Hielger's Anthracite at Rs 10-12 to Rs 10-8 and resale of a small lot of South Yorkshire at Rs 13 ready.

SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady, Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs 1,360 X-D. Commercials are unchanged at Rs 39. In Mill shares, Alliance Cotton have improved to Rs 330. Bombay Cotton are in demand at Rs 742 1/2, Central Indias at Rs 1,875 to Rs 1,880. Chinas have improved to Rs 870, Connaughts have been reported to have changed hands at Rs 515 X-D to Rs 517 1/2. Colaba Land and Mill shares are unchanged at Rs 195. Crescents have ruled at and about Rs 117 1/2 Ahmedabad Advance after touching Rs 705 have again improved to Rs 715, Coorla are quiet at Rs 863, Currimbhais are quiet at Rs 965, Davids are unchanged at Rs 392 1/2 C-D, A big lot of Emprous Mill shares was placed in this week at Rs 330 Hindus are have declined to Rs 640. Howard and Bullough have been reported to have changed hands at Rs 515 X-D Hyderabad have jumped up to Rs 1,420, Imperials have changed hands at Rs 162 1/2, James Greaves at Rs 440 X-D Jamsheds have declined to Rs 205 C-D, Jewraj Balco have improved to Rs 520, Jubilee are quiet at Rs 590, Khatau Makanji at Rs 540, Leopolds at Rs 100, Luxmi Cotton at Rs 1,255, Lukhmidas are reported to have changed hands at Rs 650, Madras United in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs 2,900, and are in demand at the rate. Manockji Petits have ruled at and about Rs 2,820, Morarjis have improved to Rs 2,675, Sholapurs to Rs 3,150, Southern Marathas have declined to Rs 205. Sassoon Silk have changed hands at Rs 600, Standards at and about Rs 840. Swadeshis at Rs 1,405, Western Indias are unchanged at Rs 660, Kohinoor at Rs 650, Phoenix at Rs 95, In Press shares, Mofussils have improved to Rs. 585, New Berars to Rs. 517 1/2, Indian Cotton to Rs 150. Volkarts to Rs 1,130, In miscellaneous list, Alcocks are unchanged at Rs 285, Badham Piles at Rs 241, Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs 9,200, C.-D, Quarter shares have changed hands at Rs 2,350, C.-D, Oriental Life have changed hands at Rs 135, Phillips are steady at Rs 53, Port Cannings have changed hands at Rs 452 1/2, Treachers are quiet at Rs 565, Bombay Telephones steady at Rs. 20, In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valleys are quiet at Rs 435, Ahmedabad Prantej steady at Rs 540, Ahmedabad Dholka unchanged at Rs 102, Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs 22 The rest are unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ... quiet
Surats ... quiet
Good Shewnuggur ... 3 2/32
The Manchester Market has been ... firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols ... 90 5/16
3 per cent Rentes ... 99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ... 105
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers ... 85 7/8
Bar Silver ... 27 3/16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion £28,300,000 Decrease £ 60,650
Public Deposits £19,750,000 Decrease £100,000
Other Deposits £33,600,000 Decrease £700,000
Govt. Securities £16,800,000 unchanged
Other Securities £24,150,000 Increase £100,000
Notes and Gold £29,500,000 Decrease £2 0,000
The Banks Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major R Bird I M S B
Capt R S Moter R S B
Lieut D L R Lorimer B
Mr M L Waring B Cov
Mr C H A Hill I E B Cov
Mr W H Webb B Cov
Mr R T Greer C S I 6 Cov
Mr C O Hamilton B Cov
Mr A R H Murray B
Mr G T J Oliver B
Mr H L Bird B
Mr F O'Byrne B
Mr A E Docheme B
Mr J Copeland B
Mr W Lys M Cov
Mr A D Wilkins Bo
Mr J E Down Bo
Mr F B Motiwala Bo
Mr R H H Hopkins Bo
Capt R D Wilcocks I M S
Lieut K Hawdon 21 Horse
Lieut L J Jones 9 Bhopal I
Commander A J G Piffard R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J F Whyte B 2 mo M C
Mr V E G Hussey B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr W Maxwell B Cov 21 days (url
Mr J S Donald C I E B 2 mo (url
Mr M Ghose M Cov 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C A Kemball C I E B
Mr W Maxwell B Cov
Mr K S Liddiard B Cov
Mr E A A Joseph B Cov
Mr W P Johnson B
Mr J C F Fairweather B
Mr A W Schoemann B
Mr A B Prasels B
Mr N Gill B
Mr C H B Blathwayt B Cov
Major-Gen A L Dening C B D S O I A
Lieut-Col G A Cookson 29 Lrs
Lieut Col S G B Smith R A
Major G P Campbell R E
Major J O B Minogue D A A G Presets Dist
Major C Triton 104 Rifles
Capt O C R Murphy Suffolk Regt
Capt H F Peiniger R A
Capt V A S Keiguley 13 Tiwana Lrs
Capt R A Cassels 32 Lrs
Capt F P C Kelly 121 Gdrs
Capt C Wigram M V O 18 Tiwana Lrs
Capt L H Vaughan 78 Moplah R
Capt R M Hall 13 Lrs
Capt A W C Young I M S
Capt M F Harding 59 Carnatic I
Capt O St J Skeen 66 Punj
Lieut A F S Hill R E
Lieut L J Jones 9 Bhopal I
Lieut A T Walker 42 Punj
Lieut C S Pike 107 Prs
Lieut H V Lane I Brahmans
Lieut R L C Sweeney S T C
Lieut H E Henderson R A
Lieut R D Galbraith 39 Coke's Rifles.

A SEDITIOUS INVENTION.

It has been darkly hinted in some of the native papers that the Government of India have quietly issued an informal order that the existence of famine is not to be officially recognised this year because the Prince of Wales is coming out. No one but a Bengali editor says the "Civil and Military Gazette" would either publish to others or admit to himself such a grotesque flumen of disloyal fancy, but if anything could possibly lend colour to the invention it would be the painful spectacle which is being witnessed at present in the capital of the Southern Presidency. The promptest action is called for. It is not in the prevention of starvation, the Government's noblest and greatest undertaking—which in the late famines extended to a scale unexampled for magnitude in the world's history of philanthropy—that the Prince of Wales's visit will strike the least inharmonious note. But the official neglect of starvation, is however small and a local degree might well produce a sight that would grieve his Royal Highness to the heart.

HIGH COURT.—July 29.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice HATCHELOR.

Contested Chamber Matters.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

74-05—Payne and Co—Ahmed Sooroor Badsha vs Mahomed Hu saubia Shaik Ahmed Makba-F P Favri—Part heard
117-05—Mulji and K—Chagrai Naranji and others vs Huneraj Jadavji—Tyabji D and Co
181-05—M B Chothia—Jeoobai widow and another vs Bhimji Ruyji and others—Mayabhoy J and M
657-04—Mulji and D—Khatizbai alias Khatoobai widow vs Osman Haji Abdai and others—Dikshit D and S
56-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Haridas Assaund and others vs Mitharam Chandumull and others—Ardeser H D and Co
584-03—Mansukhlal J and H—Valivai widow vs Purshotam Varam Mowjee and another—Dikshit D and S and Hiralal D
3-05—Trakurdas and Co—Haji Sabco Sidick and other vs Firoshaw Manockji—Smitham B and N
476-04—Motiwalla and K—Hardevsinal Shivsinal and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—Raghavaya and B—In person
339-04—Matubhoy J and M—Jafferbhai Sonji Parpia and others vs Abdullabhoy Kalubhoy—Wadia G and Co—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jackeria Haji Ebrahim vs John Mahomed Habib Mehta and Co

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

To speak to the Minute of the Order.

87-01—Kanga and P—Soondarjee Dadjee vs Dhalbai—Little and Co
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

653-01—Wadia G and Co—Mirzabai widow vs Framji Jamshedji Kaibod and others—Bickcell M and R Ardeshir H D and Co.
392-02—Raghavaya and B—Coming Philip Patel vs Fakirji Faruji—K B Mehta.
42-01—M B Chothia Dhunji hoy Manockji Kuppavalla vs The Hon the Advocate General and others—Little and Co Shamrao and M.
101-01—Little and Co—Bimanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chotun and another—Payne and Co
857-01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Cowji Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and Co.
164-05—Wadia G and Co—Furdoonjee Rustomjee vs Narrotam Buttoon 7 Craigie L and O.
396-05—Sorabji and J Mody—Dawoodbh

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.
Shares Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

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DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our wonderful new remedy. Price Rs. 3 a.j. H. Adcock, Esq., Sub-Judge, [illegible], writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured, and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. Williams, Esq., Travancore, writes:—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES; I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for your specific and was soon cured." For particulars about our specifics for DIABETES and ALBUMEN, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works Syndicate, Limited,
Bengal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Grantley Hall, 2633 tons, Captain J C Jenss, will sail to-day for Antwerp, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Madagascar, 1752 tons, Captain A Roulton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 18th July in ballast.

THE steamer Hydra, 831 tons, Captain A Knudsen, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Bangkok 6th July, with a cargo of timber.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 410 tons, Captain W H Coates, R N R, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 105 cases opium and 5 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2221 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 28th June, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Johnstone, Misses M and B Johnstone and Lieut Blyth.

A brave act on the part of a merchant officer has lately been performed by Mr. A. G. Large, Chief Officer of the s.s. "Nicaraguan." According to a memo. furnished to the Merchant Service Guild by Captain James of that steamer, it appears that the vessel mentioned grounded on a bank at the mouth of the Palma River on the coast of Mexico. The main injection pipe got choked up with sand, and there being every indication of a coming Norther, it was deemed advisable to communicate with Vera Cruz and ask for assistance. Owing, however, to the very heavy surf breaking on the beach, it was considered impossible to land or communicate with the shore. Mr. Large thereupon volunteered to swim through the surf. A boat was manned and pulled in as near as was deemed safe and, divesting himself of his clothing, Mr. Large plunged into the surf and was soon lost in the waste of surging water. After battling with over half a mile of heavy breakers, with the probability of being devoured by sharks, Mr. Large reached the shore, delivered a message, commenced to return through the surf, notwithstanding the protestations of the inhabitants. After being repeatedly knocked down and bruised he ultimately reached deeper water, and with great pluck and determination reached the boat, and returning to the ship was received with great cheers by passengers and crew. The passengers on board handed to Mr. Large a testimonial as to their high admiration of his unremitting zeal, activity and courage in the discharge of his duties in what might have proved a critical situation. The Merchant Service Guild have had the full facts of his gallantry before the Royal Humane Society and Lloyd's. They have now received from the Royal Humane Society a Silver Medal for presentation to Mr. Large, and Lloyd's have addressed a communication to the Guild, stating that they have much pleasure in bestowing upon this Officer Lloyd's Silver Medal for meritorious services in recognition of the bravery displayed by him.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ..... R I M
R I M S Canning ..... Comdr A J Marshall ..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Heming ..... Survey Steamer
R I M S Comet ..... Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ..... R I Marine
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt Comdr A S Barker ..... Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2391	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutton			The Captain
Dwarka	799	Lodgrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies			W & A Graham & Co
Joan Burns	2110	Hutton			W & A Graham & Co
Urlana	383	Butler			M M & Co
Nairung	2982	Bird	Calcutta, &c		M M & Co
Isle of Airlie	2576	Cunningham			K N & Co
Hashemi	2197	Hance			B & P S N Co
Nerbudda	160	Stanley			M M & Co
Nusrat	1412	Kay			B & P S N Co
Vedra	2623	Tucker			Swart Latham & Co
Culpenta	145	Ash			M M and Co
Swaledale	3243	Mannhip			M M and Co
Monaffari	1357	Moloney			B and P S N Co
Upada	335	Chadwick			M M and Co
Asiaticus	2221	Morice			K N & Co
Peninsular	1949	Palmer			P & O Co
Madagascar	1752	Rankin			P & O Co
Hydra	922	Kuhlenkamp			B F U & Co
Okara	3463	Anderson			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Evans			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations, Date.	Agents.
A	Scalds	3438	G Brown	Calcutta—17	M M & Co
B	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriff	N F	P M & Co
D-E	Kt of the Garter	4224	Elliot	Antwerp	K N & Co
G	Moshtari	1110	Coates	Stream 30-7	B P S N Co
H	Akbar	1140	Baiwin	Aden	5 H G Jasub
K	Castello	3239	Leighton	Hull	31-7 P M & Co
L	Naderi	1168	Mylchrist	Jeddah, &c	B P S N Co
M	Safari	1432	Girton	Aden, 19-8	G Dinshaw & Bros
N	General	1735	Penn	Canton—Mar	A Reddies
O	Firoze	2268	Watson		B & R S N Co
P	Kaffir	1721	Roberts	London	3-8 W & A G & Co
Q	Benlomond	1752	Henderson	London	3-8 T M & Co

H, W, P, D.

Indravati	513	Mohamed	M Goa 29-7 Sheph & Co
Bahadur	829	Fakira	K'chi 1-8 Shpd & Co
Sabarmati		Ahmed	Shpd & Co

M. D. D, P. D.

Nubia	3844	Tillard	China 8 8 P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Grantly Hall	2555	Jones—Avery 29-7 W & A G & Co
2	Olympia	3269	Osborne Liv'pl...30-7 W & A G & Co
4	Oriental	3335	Lewellen Aden 29-7 P & O Co
5	Clan MacNeil	3504	Reid Genoa, 12-8 F Muir & Co
8	Alfuritia	3071	Bockholt Calcutta 3-8 W & A G & Co
9	Reichenfels	3012	Kennewog Kch 1-8 Glade & Co
10-11	Queda	4914	Coope Calcutta 2-8 M M & Co
12	Arcadia	4167	Leigh London 5-8 P & O Co
15	Goalpara	1389	Chappell P Gulf 31-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Hydra s	Knudsen	Bangkok, July 6
	Moshtari s	Coates	Bushir, July 16
28	Sultanabad s	Palmer	Aden, July 25
	Asian Hall s	Acfee	Liverpool, June 28

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Maria Valeria s	Serberovich	Trieste, &c
	Linga s	Dickford	Karachi

The steamer Grantley Hall, Captain Jenss, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Peninsular, entered for loading yesterday for Aden.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

The homeward mail steamer Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles, (five) on Friday the 28th instant at 5 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, July 29, 1905.

1 There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup, and practice to-day Saturday the 29th instant, from 4 p.m. (weather permitting).

2 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands on Tuesday morning next the 1st proximo from 7 a.m.

3 Recruits Drill will be held on Tuesday evening the 1st proximo at the Town Hall from 5-30 p.m. and there will be an Assault-at-Arms Class on the same occasion.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

DIVINE SERVICE.

VI SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 30,

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tones in F.
Hymns—197, 253, 315 and 319.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Anthem—
Hymns—157, 228 and 252
Collections for—The Poor
Daily Matins at 8-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Nasik Industries.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—78.
Hymn—166.
Hymn—170.
Hymn—222.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher, Rev Father Lasgmore Alms for Church expenses

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Dolaba Causeway.

8 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Reynell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Reynell
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Wandby Road.)

8 a.m—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United service (St Andrew's Church)
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—78, 109 and 339.
Psalm—119

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Bellasis Road,
(Opposite Byculla Club).

8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher—(Pastor) Rev John O'Brien.
Week night Prayer Meeting—Wednesday at 6 p.m.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL

PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905.

KATHIAWAR OUTLAWS.

ROBIN HOOD and his Merrie Men have long deserted the green glades of England. Not that rifling of treasure and illegal transference of gold from the pockets of the rich to those of the enterprising vagabond is abandoned or even out of fashion, but it is robbed of all its picturesque adjuncts and pursued in the comparatively safe and sheltered byways of company promoting or by the scientific jewellery thief. But the unabashed gentleman of the road or forest survived until recent days in India. Indeed, he or his son is probably quite ready to resume depredations, if the strong hand of authority relaxed its hold for any appreciative time. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., made a study of "The Outlaws of Kathiawar," and ("Times of India" Press) under that title has reproduced in book form descriptions of the chief modern heroes among the outlaws, and has not denied them the romantic atmosphere which rightly belongs to all such leaders. His love of Kathiawar robs his descriptions of all historical harshness, and he recounts both sympathetically and accurately some of their worst exploits. We are convinced after reading his chapters that it was undoubtedly the duty of the police to put down, at any cost, these troublesome outlaws, but we are not quite so sure that the original sinner was in every case punished. The last and most desperate certainly came to the end they richly deserved, and now there seems nothing left of the spirit that drove these reckless men to defy authority and take dire revenge on all who had wronged them. Kathiawar was the happy harbourer of three different groups of outlaws, the Girasias, the Waghirs and the Mianas. The first were not a common order of outlaw. They simply made up their mind to render peaceful administration impossible until they got what they wanted. They were mostly landholders who had lost their holdings or villages by the high-handed proceedings of others more powerful than they. There was, of course, no thought of roundabout proceedings which might or might not result in the recovery of their own in a calm judicial way, they just "went out" with all their clan and servants, ravaging and murdering on a scale that either exterminated the enemy or reduced him to sue for peace, or they themselves were destroyed in the frantic skirmishes and raids they indulged in. Public opinion, though varied in shade in the different small states that made up the lawless part of Kathiawar, was practically in favor of this method of doing justice, or exacting vengeance—of redressing the balance, in fact.

Mr. Kincaid traces the origin of the Kathis, who formed the bulk of the Girasia outlaws, further back than the Rajputs. They proudly refer the name Kathi (whence Kat iawar) to a Scythian source five centuries before our era. The Rajputs invaded India nine hundred years later and made a more effectual conquest of Kathiawar. The Kathis are very proud of their antiquity, and seem to have been robbers all along, for when they entered Kathiawar from Cutch, they seized two towns and then gradually became fixtures in the heart of the Province. When Junagadh became powerful, many Kathis sought protection from their neighbours, but too often protection spelt acquisition and then began the lawless system of redress, including retirement to the Gir and raids thence to rob and murder fairly indiscriminately. There were famous men among them, of whom Raning Vala and his son Bava Vala are the most conspicuous. A combination of unlucky and complex circumstances connected, of course, with land—and in adjusting which Mr. Kincaid thinks the Government Agent committed more than one mistake—caused Raning Vala to feel badly aggrieved. He "went out" thereby becoming a popular hero though a decided breaker of laws, appointed his own Court poet, who celebrated his sanguinary raids in magnificent verse. When Raning died he was still on the war path and bequeathed his grievance and his spirit to his son, who spent several years ravaging the country round the Gir, going even further in search of adventure for the recovery of his lands. Not succeeding he conceived the idea of seizing on a European and with him as hostage obliging the Agency to hand over his land. Captain Grant was the victim. He had been lent to the Gaikwar but was waylaid by Bava Vala, and carried off to a mountain, where he was kept in the very vilest durance for two months and a half. He saw enough during that time of the methods of the outlaws, how they gaily rode up to the gates of a fort, cut off the heads of any little boys they found playing outside and galloped off "laughing at their cursed exploits." Bava Vala was long pursued by the Agency forces, but as he eluded them continually, they eventually came to terms with him, to save Captain Grant. The Government, however, was a little too generous to Bava Vala, for they not only restored him his father's, but handed over to him Harsur Vala's land as well, and then Harsur too "went out" and after four picturesque years of raiding succeeded in murdering Bava Vala and nearly all his followers. Junagadh was so indignant at the continued unrest and reprisals that it confiscated the lands of both gallant outlaws and holds them still.

The Waghirs were more rebels than outlaws, though the distinction in practice is difficult to define. Jodha Manik was one of the most remarkable of the recalcitrant Waghirs. Hearing stories from wandering sepoys disguised as mendicants, of the Mutiny massacres, he evidently concluded the time had come to assert himself and began by demanding from a Gaikwar official restoration of the lands and pensions of the leading Waghirs. Getting a sharp answer in the negative, he and his following left, but rebelled that night seizing Dwarka and Beit Island. Jodha assumed the title of King of Okhamandel and later sacked Kodivar—a great and daring feat. He and his followers and the Bravaias whom he wished to conciliate, then had a high old time looting the banians of the town. He died of fever soon after and left his rebels to the leading of his nephews, who were just then, however, in jail. They escaped two years later, and were enthusiastically joined by their uncle's party. During the next lustrum robbery and murder was the order of the day though British contingents and State levies were hard at work marching and counter marching in search of the rebel marauders. Rao Bahadur Popat Velji discovered their main body, distracted their attention, while he sent word to the British force. The rebels were attacked in Junagadh territory where they had strongly entrenched themselves and were put to flight, but at the cost of the lives of two gallant. British officers Captains Latouche and Hebbert. The third section of the Kathiawar outlaws, and the worst of the lot, the Mianas were originally fishermen. The character of both men and women is somewhat wanting in principle in many directions, and though they have a keen sense of humour, they do not apply it to the keeping of the law, but to the enjoyment of breaking it. They have been declared a criminal tribe and are treated as such. Having the distaste of the true loafer for an industrious life, the Miana is very easily turned from earning his daily bread at the cultivation of his land and "goes out" with glee and high hopes. He often joined the more sedate and serious Girasias by whom he was welcomed as a merry companion in tedious times. There have been daring Miana leaders, such as Vala Namuri who fought a pitched battle with Lieutenant Gordon and the Agency police, in which it will be remembered that both Gordon and the rebel leader were killed. Jama Ghand was the last great man among them, and Mr. Souter settled his fate by a gallant and well-prepared attack. All the outlaws engaged in that encounter were destroyed by the police. Mr. Kincaid has other interesting papers in his book, notably one on the Kathiawar horse for which he claims resemblance, if not relationship, with the Athenian horses, the glory of the Parthenon frieze. Into the question whether the Persian cavalry may not have served as models for the Greek sculptor, we need not enter here, nor into the writer's other far more ingenious or improbable theory that the Parsis are of Hellenic descent and prove it at every point.

REGISTRATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE triennial report on the working of the Registration Department in the Central Provinces during the years 1902-4 is striking in three respects. While the number of transactions is a decrease on the previous three years, there is a distinct increase in the value of the transactions, especially, in those concerned with immovable property. Besides these two points is the greater number of transactions registered in Berar than in the Central Provinces. This is, no doubt, due in great measure to the difference in the systems of land tenure, but it is difficult to account for the decrease of registration in both provinces. In part, it is thought to be due to plague, for some other reason than agricultural depression must be found in view of the increase in the value of the transactions. The steady decrease in 1902-4 and the slight recovery in 1904-5, however, forces one to look for another reason even, for the ravages of plague were as bad in the latter period as in the former. The average value of all transactions has been steadily increasing for some years past. In Berar it has risen from Rs. 275 in 1899 to Rs. 369 in 1904, whilst in the Central Provinces the increase is even more startling, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 493. For immovable property the average in 1904-05 was even greater being Rs. 505 in the Central Provinces and Rs. 443 in Berar. A close examination of the figures reveals signs of a return of prosperity and an increase in the value of land. During the period under consideration several important changes have been introduced into the administration, including the transfer of the work in Berar to the control of the Inspector-General of the Central Provinces on the amalgamation of the two Provinces, the transfer of the office of District Registrar from the Civil Judge to the Deputy Commissioner and the reorganisation of the Central Provinces Registration staff, involving the substitution of salaried for "ex-officio" Sub-Registrars and the creation of a graded service of Sub-Registrars and Muharrirs. It is hoped that this substitution of the Deputy Commissioner for the Civil Judge as District Registrar will result in improved administration through the inspection which the Deputy Commissioner will be able to make of sub-offices on his tours. So far a complete reorganisation of the staff has been impossible, but, although the new regime was only inaugurated in 1904-5, there is already an improvement in the working of the Department as regards the greater despatch with which the work is carried out and a consequent minimising of inconvenience to the public. There is a suggestion to reorganise the Berar staff on the same lines and to raise the fees, if necessary, to enable this to be done, the scheme is supported by the Chief Commissioner and the Inspector-General, but up to the present nothing has been done in the matter which requires careful consideration before any move is made. If an increase in the cost of registration is to be made it is certainly essential that the advantage secured shall be of sufficient magnitude to adequately compensate those who will lose by the increase in the fees.

THE DIETARY OF THE CHINAMAN.

An account by Dr. Brunet of the dietary of the average Chinaman in the "British Medical Journal" gives a very different impression from the popular one of what the Chinaman really lives on. Edible birds' nests, sharks' fins, puppy dogs, and such things are rare delicacies which appear only on the menu of the rich, and even rice, cheap and abundant as it is, can only be used at every meal by a moderately well-to-do family. The majority of the population is too poor, and has to be satisfied with cheaper grains, such as millet. The diet of the labouring classes is almost exclusively vegetarian, and they appear to thrive on it. The country labourers have exceptional powers of resisting fatigue, and in orphanages and hospitals, where no meat, or practically none is provided, the inmates show not the least evidence of mal-nutrition, in spite of the fact that the diet is not even supplemented by eggs or milk. The Chinaman is also a teetotaller. Nor is any other intoxicating drink employed as a substitute for alcohol. The one and only beverage is tea. This is always being consumed, except during meal times. It is always served hot, even in the street, and during the extreme heat of summer; and since it is consumed fresh, without being allowed to stand, it contains the minimum amount of tannin or alkaloids. The Chinaman, unless compelled, never drinks plain water, particularly cold water. It is typical of the country to find at every turn, in all the towns and villages, persons selling hot water for the supply of persons who are too poor to keep the kettle constantly boiling in their homes. This excellent usage is practically a hygienic necessity owing to the filthy state of the water available for drinking purposes. Milk, the Chinaman declines to drink, lest he should absorb the bovine character along with it. To the absence of stimulants Dr. Brunet partly attributes the placidity and equanimity of the Chinese nervous system, and also the marked rarity of epilepsy, hysteria, and various forms of insanity. Three diseases markedly and increasingly characteristic of European civilisation—appendicitis, diabetes, and cancer—are extremely rare amongst the Chinese. In China every one smokes, even the poorest, and men and women alike.

A THEORY OF INORGANIC LIFE.

WRITING on the nature of life in this month's "Knowledge," Mr Geoffrey Martin of Kiel University sets forth an interesting theory that there may have been and probably was organic life on the earth when its surface was a white-hot sea of molten rock, and equally that there may be life on other planets in that state now. At such temperatures organic matter based on carbon, as it is now, obviously could not exist. Is there, Mr. Martin asks, an element which could play at high temperatures in living matter the part played therein at ordinary temperatures by carbon? He finds this element in silicon, and makes an interesting chemical comparison between silicon at high temperatures and carbon at ordinary temperatures. He suggests that living matter did not start with carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen as its fundamental elements, but with elements of far higher atomic weights, such as silicon, phosphorus, sulphur, and oxygen. Mr. Martin supposes this form of life to have flourished in the sea of molten rock, and to have died and blended into that sea just as a jellyfish dies and blends into the ocean, leaving no trace behind. Still, he points out, many remarkable silicious minerals exist, for example asbestos, the peculiar fibre-like structure of which may be due to its previous organic nature in by gone ages. Mr. Martin supposes a continuous evolution from the silicon age to the carbon age, carbon entering more and more into the composition of living matter, and the silicon steadily solidifying out. By reason of this change, life would become possible at lower and lower temperatures as the earth cooled. But though he gives a longer past on this globe, Mr. Martin cannot extend our future. The evolutionary process of substituting lighter for denser elements in living matter as the earth cools—and it is still cooling—has reached its limit. There are no suitable lighter elements left, as far as is known, so we shall be frozen out in the end. Let us turn from this chilling prospect to contemplate the red-hot jellyfishes of the past, swimming in a fiery sea, and feeding presumably, on glowing asbestos trees.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia with the homeward Mails of the 22nd instant arrived at Aden yesterday.

THE P. and O. s.s. Simla with China mails expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday 31st July.

THE Kaiser had made another bid for the Norwegian Crown.

M DE WITTE has stated that nothing has recently occurred in Europe which can affect the result of the Peace of Conference.

THE Japanese after a hard struggle have occupied Alexandrovosk. We publish the official report issued by the Japanese Government.

IT is estimated that over 10,000 people have been rendered homeless by the floods in Gujarat, relief measures are being instituted.

A REPORT of the monsoon conditions in agricultural prospects was issued at Simla yesterday. Rain is still wanted in all parts of the Empire.

ACCOMMODATION for six more companies of British Infantry is being provided at Churat during the summer months.

THE Hon. Mr. J. P. Hewett, Member of Council for the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, visited Bombay on Wednesday and exchanged views with members of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE members of the Railway Board, with twelve delegates to the Railway Conference Association meeting, will reach Simla by special train tomorrow.

THE approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21.59 miles open) for the week ending 22nd July 1905, were Rs. 4,319, being an increase of Rs. 1,386 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st January to 22nd July, 1905, amount to Rs. 1,46,491, being an increase of Rs. 42,062 over the corresponding period of last year.

The "Lucknow Express" commenting on the fact that a number of Parsi and Hindu ladies of Bombay have formed themselves into a committee to organise a reception to be given to the Prince of Wales and arranged an address for His Royal Highness says: "Ladies may organise an address to the Princess of Wales, but they may better leave the presentation of addresses to the Prince to their male relations."

THE "Novoe Vremya" publishes an interesting leading article on the situation in the Near East. It says that the destinies of the Ottoman Empire, in the enforced absence of Russian influence, must be decided between Germany and Great Britain, the former seeking to strengthen the position of the Sultan and the latter to enfeeble it, which, it admits, is also Russia's aim. The interests of France, however, are not altogether consistent with the British policy of fostering an autonomous Arabia and Syria, but France cannot afford to side with Germany, whether for her own or for Russia's sake. It is significant comments a "Times" correspondent, to find the "Novoe Vremya" admitting the identity of British and Russian aims in any quarter of the globe.

MR. MACVEAGH has presented to the House of Commons a petition signed in Hindustani characters by upwards of 600 natives of the Rajpoot State of Panna, in Central India. At the end of each hundred signatures there is a note, also in the native language, by a public notary, certifying that the contents of the petition have been explained to all the signatories. The zamindars who sign complain that the Maharaja has been banished, without trial upon suspicion of having poisoned his uncle. They repudiate this charge as unfounded, and demand a trial for their exiled Prince, together with his reinstatement to his rightful position and revenues.

GENERAL NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, was a strict disciplinarian. During one of the winters of the Civil War, he concluded that a certain guard-house was altogether too comfortable quarters for prisoners, and ordered Colonel Marston, who later won fame as a soldier, lawyer, and statesman, to build a dungeon without so much as a crack or opening anywhere, so that it should be perfectly dark. The dungeon was built with four solid walls, according to the "Chicago News." One day General Negley came over to inspect it. He

THE JAPANESE SUCCESSES.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

The Capture of Alexandrovsk.

200 PRISONERS TAKEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

General Linievitch reports [that the Japanese, on the 24th instant, landed a battalion at Castries Bay, south of the mouth of the Amur river.

The Russians at Alexandrovsk consisted of a newly arrived battalion, several hundred volunteers and eight guns.

The Japanese landed in the vicinity and attacked on the 24th instant. Two hundred prisoners were taken, but the redoubts east of the town stubbornly resisted and were re-attacked and captured on the 25th.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay sends us the following official reports received from his Government yesterday :—

"Imperial Head-quarters reports : Our Saghalien army began landing near Alcova at 9 a.m. of the 24th instant, without much opposition.

"Admiral Kataoka, commanding a squadron, despatched to the north, reports : Our squadron left their base as pre-arranged conveying military transport. A previously advanced detachment under Admiral Nowa reconnoitred the coast and made dragging operations at predetermined landing place near Alexandrovsk. Transports convoyed landward, as dragging operations progress mines, landed without resistance and occupied points necessary for landing. Afterwards landing of troops commenced, marines returned aboard, the enemy burned Numins, set fire to Alcova. Alexandrovsk was not burned, and now Japanese flags are flying at Governor's Office at Alexandrovsk and houses in the town. There were no damages to the ships or crew."

"The Saghalien army reports : A detachment of our army at 1 p.m. of the 24th instant, drove the enemy near the first Alcova and occupied a line extending from Polowinka to the second Alcova. The enemy in that direction consisted of one infantry battalion and some Volunteers with about eight field guns. The enemy fled disorderly towards Bonikov. Previous to this engagement another detachment under cover of our destroyers was sent to the pier of Alexandrove, which the enemy was trying to burn. That detachment succeeded in taking possession of the pier unburnt, repulsing the enemy's repeated attacks. Mugati was also occupied by our troops, who drove the enemy in with torpedoes. At 3 p.m. one detachment occupied the third Alcova, while another advanced towards Alexandrove. The latter detachment defeating the enemy succeeded in occupying the town of Alexandrove at 7-15 p.m. The enemy continued resistance from the redoubt at the east of the town, and also from the heights at north-east of the town. At dawn of the 25th instant, we resumed attack and pressed the enemy up to Novomichaelovskoyo. On the same day Dono fell into our hands. Dono and Alexandrove escaped conflagration. We captured 200 prisoners."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

It is definitely arranged that the Peace delegates will sail from New York for Oyster Bay on board cruisers on the morning of the 5th August. They will lunch with President Roosevelt that day and sail again in the afternoon in despatch boats convoyed by a cruiser, arriving at Portsmouth on the 7th.

A version of the Japanese terms has already been published at Washington with some show of authority. The terms comprise an indemnity of two hundred millions sterling and the neutralization of Vladivostock against which Japan will agree not to fortify Port Arthur.

THE JAPANESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Lunch with President Roosevelt.

Baron Komura and M. Takahira lunched with President Roosevelt yesterday at Oyster Bay.

10,000 HOMELESS.

THE HAVOC OF THE FLOODS.

DISTRESS AT AHMEDABAD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

AHMEDABAD, JULY 27.

Although it is still impossible to estimate the exact amount of damage caused by the floods here and in the surrounding districts, there is sufficient evidence already to show that the destruction is of a very extensive and serious character. In Ahmedabad alone the loss has been roughly estimated at fifteen lakhs, and something like 10,000 people are rendered homeless, so that there is a considerable amount of distress which requires immediate relief.

The Collector has visited the parts of the city which have suffered most and has convened a public meeting of residents for Saturday, with the object of starting a relief fund, that and the question of the relief measures will also be discussed.

The floods are gradually subsiding, and business which has been at complete stand-still, is being resumed, some of the mills having already re-started work.

The part of the city which has suffered most is Madhowpura, which has practically been completely devastated by the floods, and the loss to the inhabitants, who are principally Banias, covers the greater portion of the damage mentioned. Railway communication north of Ahmedabad still remains interrupted, and arrangements have been made to send postal letters and parcels via the feeder lines from Baroda and Ahmedabad as far as practicable.

BHAVNAGAR, JULY 28.

The railway service here is still disconnected, and traffic has been entirely suspended at Wadhwan. No trains either arrive or depart, owing to the breach on the line between Sabarmati and Ambli Road. The destruction to property caused by the floods has been widespread, and Lakhtor, Limbdi, Dhagandhra, Morvi, Jamnagar and Wadhwan City have suffered enormous loss, a great number of houses having collapsed.

The Political Department is anxious to get the Bombay mails, which have not arrived since the 24th instant. The mails are now being taken across on trollies to Wadhwan.

Very great damage has been done at Deesa by the heavy rainfall during the last few days. A portion of the barracks of the native regiment stationed there has been swept away by the floods, and over a hundred rifles, with a considerable quantity of ammunition, were submerged. These are now being recovered. The local rainfall has been almost unprecedented.

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The Bay depression has moved slowly northward into Central Bengal, and is slightly deeper. General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and heavily in South Bengal. Local rain has occurred in the interior of Burma, Assam, North Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and on the West Coast and a few scattered showers in Gujarat, South Rajputana, the Deccan, Central Provinces, and East of the United Provinces. Burdwan reports 12 inches of rain, Calcutta 7 inches, Jessore 5 inches, Akyab 3 1/2 inches, Chittagong 3 inches, Cherrapoonjee and Saugor Island 2 inches, Thayetmyo, and Darbhanga 1 1/2 inches. General rain is probable in Burma, on the West Coast, in Bengal and Behar. Local rain is likely in the interior of Burma, Assam, Chota Nagur and East of the Central Provinces and light local rain in the United Provinces.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Special telegraphic reports, dated the 22nd inst, on the agricultural prospects of the the various Provinces are to-day published by the Government of India. The following is a brief summary :—

In Rajputana there has been sufficient rain nearly everywhere for sowing, but another fall is needed within the next fortnight, failing which crops sown may not germinate and the situation will become serious. The Rajputana report adds that the staying power of the people is exhausted by the long, series of bad seasons, and if the rain holds off long famine conditions may be expected to appear at an early date.

In the Madras Presidency there has been some deficiency in the rainfall, especially, in the Madras and Chingleput Districts, and following a defective North East monsoon the water supplies are generally short. There is no reason to suppose that the grain stocks are depleted, but in the event of well distributed rain not falling next month, test relief works may be required upon a small scale in parts of South Arcot, Chinglput, North Arcot, Cuddapah and Nellore.

Throughout the rest of India no present cause for anxiety is reported. This applies to the Bombay Presidency, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Assam, Coorg, Bengal, the Central Provinces, North West Frontier Province and Central India, from all of which the accounts are fairly satisfactory.

LATER.

Official crop telegrams from the various Provinces to-day published show that the rain which has fallen has not yet been sufficient to induce any general movement downward on the part of the high prices which have been prevailing for some time in the food grains of the people. Even fodder is still scarce in parts of the Madras presidency and Central Provinces.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The following is the list of Railways sending delegates to the special meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association to be held at Simla on the 31st instant and the names of delegates :—

Bengal and North Western Railway—Mr. J. Lightfoot, Mr. Walke and Mr. Ryles. Bengal Nagpur Railway—Mr G. C. Godfrey and Mr F. March. Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway—Mr. A. Rowland. B B and C. I. Railway—Colonel Olivier R. E, and Mr. Banson. Burma Railway—Mr N M Carnell. Eastern Bengal Railway—Mr Mills, East Indian Railway—Mr J Douglas, Mr W A Dring and Mr S T Dutton. G I P Railway—Mr F T Rickards. Madras Railways—Probably Major Benham Carter, R. E. Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway—Mr W Pendlebury. North-Western Railway—Mr S Finney and Mr C L Biscoe. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—Mr R F Jacob. Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway—Mr J Lightfoot S M Railway—Mr W B Wright. South Indian Railway—Mr J McCleughlin. Bengal Dooars Railway—Mr J Lightfoot, Udaipur Chitoor Railway—Mr S O Haines.

The Assam Bengal Mervi and Jodhpur Bikaner Railway will not send representatives.

THE HON. MR. HEWETT'S VISIT.

THE COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. S. I., Member of Council, for the Department of Commerce and Industry, India, visited the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, and at the reception by the Committee of the Chamber, an interesting interchange of views took place. The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Arnurong, Chairman of the Chamber, in opening the meeting, said :—

MR. ARMSTRONG'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen.—I may say that we are very pleased to see the Hon. Mr. Hewett again, in Bombay for we feel that much good has resulted from his last visit and from the recent Conference of Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta in which he took so much interest. We discussed many important matters at this Conference and most of them have received careful consideration by the Government of India, which is very satisfactory. On the present occasion we have not perhaps very much to bring forward, but there are a few points to which I would like to draw attention. We are very pleased with the good work which is proceeding on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, and we hope this line will be pushed on vigorously, for on the completion of our new Docks, we wish to have satisfactory communication with all parts of the country, and this line will give us a short run through new country to Northern India. We are glad also to note the appearance of intention of Government to spend freely on railway construction,—a policy which will always be approved by this Chamber. The railways of this country are now a valuable asset to Government, and although a good deal may have to be spent the next few years on frontier lines for military purposes, it is to be hoped that Government will push on vigorously with work that will develope the country and benefit commerce by linking up trunk systems and by adding feeder lines wherever they seem to be needed. We are pleased also at the announcement that has just been made reducing the rate for private foreign messages to Europe from 1½ Annas to 2a a word, and we recognize as a great boon the improvement in the deferred message system in this country by which including the address, ten words can now be sent for four annas. The question of Civil Justice in the mofussil is, I understand under the consideration of Governments and, if means can be found to expedite commercial causes in the Districts we shall be glad. Just lately we have addressed Government on the question of "Running Agreements" with native seamen. Although for eighty years we were permitted in Bombay to break the law by being allowed to make agreements for six months from date to the great convenience of shipping, we are now compelled to submit to the provision that all agreements must expire on 30th June and 31st December. This at the end of last month seems to have caused considerable inconvenience and, as I think it is obvious that it cannot be advisable in a port like Bombay that all Agreements should expire as a fixed date, I hope Government will deal with the matter promptly so that a serious difficulty may not arise. On the question of Octroi we have lately been addressed by the cloth merchants of Poona and Bombay complaining of the high rates now charged. We have not so far taken action in the matter, but if it should appear later on that the tax on articles of commerce is being increased while those on articles of luxury are left untouched, I think we should have cause to grumble. The rather clumsy method under which Octroi Refund Receipts are granted in many places is a matter to which we would ask the attention of Government. The system that prevails at Jubbulpore which I believe was inaugurated when you Sir, were Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is very satisfactory, and we should be glad to see this system extended to other places. The compulsory Registration of Partnerships is a matter in which we are much interested and, if you can inform us as to how matters now stand, we shall be obliged. The arrangements for an Imperial Custom Service are, I hope, progressing satisfactorily. The question of the marking of foreign-made goods with the country of origin was raised by this Chamber at the Calcutta Conference and I shall be glad if Government have considered this matter favourably. Although legislation is some directly under the head of Industry and Commerce, I would refer to the question for a few moments, as we merchants depend on Agriculture for our trade and are naturally very much concerned in its welfare. We shall watch with interest the steps which Government are about to take to improve the cotton grown on this side of India as this is a very important commodity for Bombay. As regards ground-nuts we rather despair of getting the trade back again, but we are still in correspondence with our Government on the subject, and as experiments with foreign seeds in Southern India have been successful we must hope that action on a larger scale may shortly be made on this side of India. We cannot regard with equanimity our present position, an export in 1902-03 of only 2,800 tons against 7,8488 in 1894-95. The annual grant of 30 lakhs for Agriculture by the Government of India amongst the local Administrations for the encouragement of agricultural research, we are very glad to note and we hope it may not be long before experiments are made below the Ghauts in such things as manioc, rubbers of many sorts camphor, vanilla, spices of various kinds and Bengal jute. These, Sir, are all the remarks I have to offer and if before you reply we can give you any information on the points, I have raised or on any other matter, we shall be only too glad.

HON. MR. HEWETT'S REPLY.

An interesting discussion then took place after which the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett replied as follows :—I am pleased to find that you consider that the visit such as I made to Bombay in February last, and am repeating at the present time are likely to be productive of good. And I can assure you from my own personal point of view I cannot help feeling that each opportunity that I have of learning more of local conditions and local needs serves to equip me better for carrying on the duties, which I have the honour to occupy. I hope that I shall be able to repeat my present visit again in the cold weather. It is particularly pleasing to find here as I found at Karachi that the mercantile community has, at the present moment, few complaints to make regarding the action of Government. As I explained in speaking to the Chamber of Commerce at Karachi one of the main concerns of the Department must be to endeavour to secure continuous attention to be paid to the interests of the mercantile community, in our legislations about the administration of the Railways, Post offices, Telegraphs and Customs which are the four main branches of business with which you are directly concerned, I am very glad to hear that you are satisfied with what the Government is doing as regards the prosecution of the Nagda-Muttra Railway. The Government of India are anxious to finish this line with the greatest possible despatch. You know that the grant of Rs. 25 00,000 (twenty-five lakhs) which had been made originally towards the construction of the line in the current year has been very materially increased since. The difficulty of providing as much money as we should wish for new lines is that our resources for raising loans from which railway construction and maintenance and irrigation projects have to be met are limited. The amount of capital which the Government of India can raise annually in Rupees in this country is estimated at about four crores and the financial authorities at the India office have always been adverse from raising in London more than a certain amount in gold each year. The Government of India have to set aside, out of the money raised by loan, funds for Irrigation projects (the sum which they propose to spend from loan funds is about 1 1/2 crs as a year) for expenditure on rolling stock and other requirements of open lines, and for finishing the lines which have already been started.

When they come to allot money for entirely new lines they find that their resources are very inadequate for the execution of the projects which they consider desirable. However, now that it has been placed beyond doubt that irrigation or railway projects may be expected to be generally remunerative I hope that means may be devised for raising more capital in the London market for railway extension and that the Government of India may thus be enabled to push on their programme for the further development of the railway system in India. The question of running agreements involves some rather intricate matters of detail of law and practice. I may say that from what I have heard cases I have come to the conclusion that the law does not require amendment and I shall be glad to discuss the P. and O. S. N. Company and the Agent of the B. I. S. N. Company. I gather that the questions which you refer to in regard Octroi administration are of two kinds. The one relating to the rates of Octroi charged and the other to the manner in which refunds are granted on goods exported from a Municipality after the payment of Octroi. Possibly the first complaint is also one of legislation passed by the Government of India (I think in the Home Depar ment) some time ago, allowing Municipalities to revert to the higher rates on certain articles. These were reduced 4 or 5 years ago with the result that the reduction was found to cripple a large number of Municipalities, and on reconsidering the matter the Government of India determined to permit the old rates of taxation to be reverted to. If you have not got the papers relating to this matter in the Chamber office I have no doubt that they could be obtained from the Bombay Government. I gather that the complaint regarding the method in which refunds of Octroi are granted applies mainly to Municipalities in the Central Provinces only. I think that the best course you could adopt would be to address the Chief Commissioner pointing out the places in which inconvenience is caused and asking that if possible, the system, adopted at Jubbulpore for which I don't think that I was responsible, but which I am glad to hear is appreciated by the mercantile community, should be adopted elsewhere. You are aware, Sir, that the compulsory registration of partnerships in other parts of India, a difficult question which is not felt so much on this side of the frontiment, namely, the regulation of registration in cases in which business is transacted by a Hindoo joint family. After the Conference of the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta we had an informal meeting at which Mr. Richards and myself as well as Mr. Cable, the Advocate General of Bengal, and Mr. Robinson, the barrister who drafted the Bill, were present. We were in hops that we should have the advantage of the advice of a Bengali gentleman engaged in business who is thoroughly familiar with the working of the Hindoo joint family system. But unfortunately that gentleman was too unwell to attend, and we had to do the best we could without him. We had a sort of preliminary discussion, and found that there were certain difficulties in the Bill as drafted. The Advocate General, Mr. Cable, and Mr. Robinson were asked to consider them. We propose that after the Government of India returns to Calcutta in the cold weather, we should resume our discussion of the Bill. We hope then to have the advantage of being able to get the advice of the Bengali gentleman to whom I have already referred. I am afraid that the question is one of considerable difficulty, and that it is impossible to make any promise as the present time that legislation will be found possible.

I think I may say that the arrangements with regard to the Customs Service are progressing, and we are still in correspondence with the Secretary of State as to the rates of pay, and there will be some little time before the sanction is received. I am able to say that the question as regards foreign goods being marked with the country of origin has been favourably considered by the Government of India, and I hope before we shall be able to issue instructions which will modify the present requirements that foreign made goods must be marked with the country of origin and rules that some general mark such as "Foreign Made may be accepted by the Customs authorities as sufficient. Although agriculture does not come directly under the business allotted to the Department of Commerce and Industry, I am greatly interested in anything that can be done to improve the quality and quantity of the agricultural produce in this country. I hope that the experiments which are being conducted in many parts of India in the cultivation of Cotton will be successful in effecting considerable improvement in the quality of the product.

"I may say that I share the regret expressed by the Committee as to the decline in the export of ground-nuts within he past 10 years and am prepared to do all I can to advance the experiments in the cultivation of ground-nuts which you are anxious should be conducted. I will also do anything I can to support your proposals for experiments in cultivation of the articles of forest produce to which you refer.

STANDARD TIME VERSUS ZONE TIME.

I am tempted, Gentlemen, before I conclude, and I hope you will not resent my temptation, to refer to the thorny matter of the Bombay Time. I may explain that I have come here on no mission to convert you from the view which a majority of you has. I understand already expressed to adhere to Local time, but one or two observations which have been made since I came here induce me to advert to the subject. I was asked, very shortly after I arrived, whether the Government of India would agree to the adoption of the Zone system in India. Well the answer to that question is No. With the Circular that the Government of India had issued in July, 1904 on the subject of Standard time was forwarded a Note upon the subject of Standard Time, and in that Note the reasons why Zone Time should not be adopted were very clearly set out. Another point which was suggested to me is that the Government of India should intervene and declare that Standard Time should be adopted all over India. In the Circular to which I have already referred the Government of India were careful to say that they thought that the question of adoption of Standard Time was one which should be left to the local communities to decide, I feel sure, you will agree with me, that the previous experience in Bombay would hardly justify the Government of India in venturing to try and force a particular form of time upon the local community. The matter must be left to the Government of India be left entirely to his decision of Bombay itself. I have just come from Karachi where, as you know, Standard Time has been adopted. There the difference is 42 minutes. According to the old Standard Time although the dinner parties were fixed for 9 or 9-30 I found, speaking as an outsider, that there was no so much inconvenience as I expected, and I dare say that if you change your mind and adopt Standard Time here, you will find that the inconvenience is less than you are disposed to anticipate. I may perhaps mention, that the Karachi people find a difficulty in their adoption of Standard Time in the fact that the Banks are opened half an hour before the Banks open here, and consequently, the first half hour of the work in these Banks is wasted. They would no doubt be grateful to you if you would remove this inconvenience by adopting the time system which we have adopted.

After some further discussion the Chairman moved and the Members concurred in a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Hewett for his very interesting address.

BOMBAY AND STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader in yesterday's issue on the question of Standard time contends that it will be better for this city to leave the new Standard time alone until something better offers. I am one of those who would certainly have preferred the introduction of the zone time. In the first place, because I think it is a more scientific system and would have brought India into line with European countries and with North America, and because, sooner or later, a zone system based on a difference of one hour for every 15 degrees of longitude will probably girdle the whole globe, and, secondly, because this system would have better suited the peculiar conditions of the two greatest centres of trade in India, Calcutta and Bombay. But the scientific and local considerations had apparently to give way before the wishes and requirements of the Indian Railways, and as there seems to be no hope of the time of the 75th and 90th meridian being at present introduced, I consider it useless that Bombay alone, of all places in India, should keep aloof any longer. The bird in the hand, that is Standard time, is better than the two in the the bush, the zone system, whereas as matters stand at present, we have not even one bird but nothing but inconvenience and confusion. You say, that at least no one part of India where the solar time varied greatly from any time likely to be made general throughout India, there was the strongest feeling of opposition to any such proposal. I do not know which port you refer to, but there is no other port in India, in which solar time differs more from what I will call artificial time, than Karachi, and yet Karachi has set us a good example and has accepted Standard time, which I understand all merchants there strongly favored.

You speak of an impression that the adoption, in a busy port, of Standard time at variance with solar time would greatly inconvenience shipping; as I said before I commit myself indirectly in saying that two of the largest Banks in Bomb y and this question have distinctly stated that there would not be felt the slightest inconvenience as regards navigation and steamer service.

As a seaman finds no inconvenience when bringing his ship into places like Marmagoa and Cochin out here, or into Liverpool or Hamburg or Antwerp at home, in all of which and in hundred other ports, true solar times differ from the adopted artificial time, this objection should never have been brought forward. It might as well be contended, that we should have a dozen separate local times in the ports along the Malabar Coast, between Bombay and Capa Comorin and so all the world over.

Then as regards the objection raised by a Hindoo gentleman at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that Standard time would interfere with the customs and ceremonies of his co-religionists, how do the Hindoos manage things in Nasik and Poona and other centres of Brahmanism, in fact in every other place in India except Bombay, where they go by Madras time since ever so many years. This argument is also utterly wrong and the fact, that millions of Hindoos have since a long time been able to arrange their meals and their ceremonies and prayers by Madras time disposes of it once for all. Then what objection is left? There are still those numerous letters of the "poor clerks" to be mentioned which have appeared in the daily papers, the anonymous writers of which had been so dreadfully afraid that they would have to work 39 minutes longer in future. Fortunately there are also a large number of clerks of a more industrious and intelligent type, who did not get into hysterics over the proposed change, but to the former ones, and may be to their champions amongst their employers, the very simple answer can be given, that if Bombay adopts Standard time offices should open and close half an hour later respectively, so that the only difference will be that clerks, and, if you please, their employers as well shall have to attend in the morning 9 minutes, earlier than hitherto as compared to true solar time and shall leave in the evening 9 minutes earlier. I should not be surprised if these 9 minutes which would be gained in the evening would at certain times of the year become, however small, yet a not despicable advantage when it comes to have a little extra day light for volunteering and sports and games of all kinds.

So much for the objection to Standard time. The Chamber of Commerce is the only body which, so far, has openly discussed the question and made its decision known to the public. By a small majority of five the general meeting of the members of the Chamber has declined the proposals of the Government; I am, however, of opinion that the result of the voting at the recent meeting cannot be considered as conclusive. The Chamber to-day has 85 members of which 39 only, or not quite one half of the full strength were represented and voted. The fresh element, the question of Zone time had been introduced into the discussion, and it is natural that some of those present were still weighing in their minds the merits of the three alternative s before them, when suddenly the question of a Zone system was voted out of order, and, what I am inclined to consider, a somewhat premature voting took place. How the question of Zone time, which I, on that occasion, myself supported, not been brought forward and had all the time which was spent over the discussion of the zone system been given to a fuller consideration of the advantages or disadvantages of Standard time and local time, 2 or 3 votes might just have turned the scales. Although I do not for a moment pretend that the opinion of a few dozen of merchants should be imposed upon the whole city, yet it is only fair to admit that merchants through their intimate connection with the Post, Telegraph and Railway services are particularly concerned in the whole matter. They have now had four weeks time to think over the present state of things and the inconvenience connected with it, and I venture to say the question is important enough to justify a fresh attempt to ascertain the opinion of the full body of the members of the Chamber, and to see whether a majority continues to exist in favor of the proud isolation of the city of Bombay.—Yours etc.,

F. W. BICKEL.

BASSEIN FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"E. I. R." writing to one of your contemporaries, on the Bassein Fort says that "the only memento of this brief occupation by the English is a tombstone beneath the Mahim Bridge bearing the name of an English woman laid to rest there in 1770." Apparently he is not aware that there is another tomb, with a stone slab, on the north side and still readable over an Englishman who died in the same period. It is not far from the bungalow of the late Mr. Littlewood and is near the ramparts. The tomb is that of Surgeon Burhan. It is strange that no mention is made of the English woman's tomb near the sea bastion in the "Thana Gas tour" "E. I. R." might have at least given the inscription on the tombstone and thus preserve the identical locality and the name of this other Englishwoman "laid to rest" in the Bassein Fort. The ruins of Bassein are well worth a visit.—Yours etc.,

E. I. R.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 14.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

WHETHER it is due to the heat wave or the approaching termination of the Session, or both, the proceedings in the House of Commons are becoming lively and, perhaps, before this letter reaches Bombay, the new Speaker may be called upon to prove his mettle. The publication of the Government scheme of Redistribution has not tended to produce a state of calmness in the political atmosphere, and we are evidently in for a big fight. As you will have heard by telegraph the Government propose to take 22 seats from what I may call Nationalist Ireland and distribute them to the rest of the Kingdom, Belfast receiving one additional member. But although that is the most striking feature of the Ministerial proposal—"gerry-mandering" its opponents call it—it does not stop there. The extent and scope of the measure are succinctly stated in the resolutions to be submitted to the House and published simultaneously with Mr. Gerald Balfour's elaborate memorandum. These resolutions commence by declaring that it is expedient, by reason of the present disparity in the population of Parliamentary constituencies to revise the existing distribution of seats in accordance with the following principles :—The number of Members of the House of Commons shall not be materially altered. New Members shall be given as follows :—A municipal borough or urban district with a population exceeding 65,000 shall become a separate constituency; a county or borough with a population exceeding 65,000 multiplied by the number of its Members shall have an additional Member for every complete 65,000 of the excess. Members shall be taken away as follows :—A borough with a population of less than 18,500 shall cease to exist as a separate constituency; and a county or borough with two Members and a population of less than 70,000 shall (except in the case of the City of London) lose one Member; and a county or borough with more than two Members and a population of less than 65,000 multiplied by the number of its Members shall have one less Member for every complete 65,000 of the deficiency. About 70 electoral districts as at present existing are affected, there being a net gain of 17 to England, one to Wales and four to Scotland. Eight English Counties—Cornwall, Devon, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, Somerset, Westmoreland, and Wiltshire, each lose one member. Two English counties, Kent and Battersea-cum-Wandsworth, each receive two more members, white nine—Durham, N.E. Lancaster, Surrey, Yorkshire (West Riding), Fulham, Hackney-cum-Stoke Newington, and Islington, each one additional member. So much for the English counties. Now for the English boroughs. Bath and Ipswich which now return two members each lose only have one. Bury St. Edmonds, Durham, Grantham and Falmouth ceased to exist as separate political entities. The fortunate boroughs are Manchester which gains three seats, West Ham which gains two and the following which gain one each :—Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Croydon, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sheffield. Six new Parliamentary boroughs come into existence, namely East Ham, Leyton, Walthamstow Hornsey, Pottenham and Willesden, all in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis. In Wales the counties remain unchanged. Montgomery District which a well-known ex-Madras Civilian Mr. J. D. Rees has been "stong for some time, goes, while the Llandaff District, gets another member and a new constituency, Rhondda, Bute and Merthyr Tydvil Counties are also untouched and a seat taken from the Wick District is conferred to Lanark. The four additional Scottish seats created are all in Glasgow. Of the seats taken from Ireland 20 are county and three borough constituencies. The former are as follows :—Armagh, Cork (2), Donegal, Fermanagh, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, King's County, Leitrim, Longford, Louth Meath, Monaghan, Queen's County, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, Westmeath, and Wicklow. The boroughs losing seats are Galway, Kilkenny and Newry. The plan was only made known on Monday and there has yet hardly been time for opinion to crystallize. It may, however, be said that while in no section of the Unionist party has the scheme been received with marked enthusiasm, it has disappointed the section of Ministerialists led by Sir Henry Kimber, while the Irish Unionists are furious that more seats have not been taken from the anti-English districts of the Sister Isle and given to Loyal Ulster. The attitude of the Irish Nationalists is a foregone conclusion, but the Opposition have not yet fully shown their hand, though apparently they are unanimous in desiring to see the Government wrecked on this question, since they have given up all hope of destroying the Administration on a fiscal issue. Had the Irish not been present in such small force last night, we might to-day have been in the throes of a Ministerial crisis, for on an important amendment assailing Mr. Arnold-Forster's much-condemned policy respecting the Volunteers the Government majority was only 26. As it was, if the voting had been by ballot, the Government would in all probability have been in a minority, for Mr. Arnold-Forster has also alienated a great many of his political friends by his malaprroitness and cocksuredness.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

In a conversation which Sir Muncherjee Bhow naggree M. P. had the privilege of holding with the Prince of Wales, a few days ago, his Royal Highness said he was looking forward with very great pleasure to his approaching visit to India. By the way, I believe that Sir Muncherjee was the only member who in the recent debate on the Indian Budget made any reference to the projected Royal tour. The omission was rather strange at least in the case of Mr. Brodrick, but was no doubt due to an oversight, resulting from which even such exalted persons as Secretaries of State for India are not free. Officially and non-officially, the Prince has been the subject of hearty congratulations on the interesting event that happened at York Cottage on Wednesday morning, but I rather think that most people, especially the fair sex, are inclined to agree with an evening paper when it says it is not quite sure whether a girl would not in all the circumstances have been equally, of course (it does not say more,) welcome. However, the birth of another Prince makes the succession additionally secure, and that must be a source of gratification to all loyal subjects. Talking of loyalty we have had during the past two days evidence of the exceptional popularity of the present occupant of the Throne by the extraordinarily enthusiastic reception of their Majesties at Sheffield on Wednesday and at Manchester, yesterday. In the famous cutlery town the King opened the new University buildings and at Manchester, or to be quite accurate, Salford, he inaugurated the new Ship Canal Dock which has been made at a cost of a mill on sterling.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CASES.

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday commenced the hearing of the cases of Hemchand Devchand v. Azam Sakarlal Chhotamlal, and the Talaka of Kotda-Sangani vs. the State of Gondal, which raise the point whether an appeal lies in such matters to the Privy Council from the decisions of the Government of Bombay or from the judgments of the local courts. The members of the Judicial Committee present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Davey, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Robertson and Sir Arthur Wilson. In the case of Hemchand Devchand v. Azam Sakarlal, the counsel for the appellant are Mr. Haldane, K. C. and Mr. Macarthy and for the Secretary of State, Mr. Cohen, K.C., and Mr. Phillips. Mr. Haldane and Mr. Macarthy, also appear for the appellants in the second appeal, while Sir Edward Clarke, K. C. and Mr. Herbert Birdwood are for the respondent. The proceedings were resumed to-day when Mr. Haldane dealt with the Kotda-Sangani and Gondal case. It appears that Gondal claims the right of redemption of Kotda-Sangani, a fourth class State, by virtue of a settlement made by the Political Agent in Kathiawar many years ago. The claim was originally tried in the court of the Judicial Assistant Kathiawar and allowed. Kotda-Sangani appealed to the Political Agent who confirmed the decision of the Judicial Assistant. A further appeal was made to the Judicial Department of the Bombay Government, which reversed the decision of the Kathiawar Court. Gondal then appealed to the Secretary of State in Council who set aside the decision of the Bombay Government and restored the judgment of the Judicial Assistant in Kathiawar. Mr. Haldane argued that if the Secretary of State in Council had the power to decide the question in dispute his decision was appealable to the Privy Council. If he did not possess this power, then his decision had no legal force or validity. Mr. Haldane further submitted that appeals from the Kathiawar Court should not be made either to the Bombay Government or the Secretary of State in Council, but direct to the Privy Council, a proposition which, I have no doubt, will be considered by many as somewhat startling. Mr. Haldane in the course of his argument was rather sarcastic at the expense of the Bombay Government and commented on the "brusque and polite" manner in which they are in the habit, as he tells us, of intimating their decisions in these political cases. "The petitioner should be informed that his petition has been summarily dismissed." Only this—no reason given, no argument vouchsafed. Sir Edward Clarke was addressing the tribunal when the Committee adjourned until next Thursday. After Sir Edward Clarke has spoken Mr. Birdwood will be heard on the same side. So far as the argument has proceeded, and judging from the remarks which fell from the Lord Chancellor, the Court are at present much divided in opinion as to the way in which they decision will go.

NEW P. & O. STEAMERS.

There are now under construction for the P & O Company four steamers, to be known as the Delta, Dongla Devantha and Delhi which are destined for employment on the Bombay-China Line. These steamers will be of 8000 tons gross register, 470 feet in length, 58 feet beam, and with Engines developing 7000 H P which will give them a speed of 16 knots. Accommodation is provided for 143 first and 80 second saloon passengers all on the upper decks. The vessels will have commodious and luxuriously furnished dining, music and smoking saloons and extensive promenade decks. The first of these new ships, the s. s. Delta was successfully launched on Saturday last 4th July and now being fitted out by her builders Messrs: Workman Clark & Co. She will leave Tilbury on her maiden voyage as an extra steamer arriving in Bombay on the 18th of November. In addition, a fifth mail steamer of 10,000 tons register and 15,000 H P of the "Macedonia" "Mongolia" class to be named the "Moolian" is being constructed at Greenock by Messrs. Caird & Co. She leaves Tilbury on her first voyage on the 3rd November for Bombay where she is due to arrive on the 24th idem.

The Company have also recently expended very large sums in renewing and refitting their steamers "Oriental" "Peninsular," "Arcadia" "Oceana" "Victoria" and "Britannia" bringing them practically to the condition of new vessels. The first two will be employed on the Bombay-Aden Line for the present and the Arcadia and Oceana join the Delta class on the Bombay-China Line, replacing the Nubia class and the Coromandel, Bengal and Chusan.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 14TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 14th July. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Boyle, Maj R
Crowther, Mr J
Godden, Mr A L
Little, Mr J W
Mockler, Lt F C
Mansfield, Lt D J
McPhail, Mr D R
Randall, Mr H K
Reekes, Mr E
Newcombe-Long, Mr
Tarnett, Lt W L
Webb-Bowen, Lt T J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Capt D N
Adler, Mr J
Beattie, Mr J B
Blake, Mrs J R
Bang, Mr M H
Beattie, Mr G
Compton, Capt
Cartwright, Mr H D
Fagan, Capt K
Howett, Lt M S
Kirpatrick, Maj
Minogue, Maj J B
Mascoll, Mr
Mistcell, Commander W
Morrison, Mr H W
Mulhern, Mr J
Mill-r, Mr J R
Montgomery, Lt-Col
Naldon, Mr
Ritson, Mr J
Stubbs, Mr L M
Sutton, Mr R D
Smith, Mr A
Swift, Mr A M
Scott, Mr C S
Ward, Major T M and Mrs
Wilcocks, Rev J

FROM PORT SAID

Aitken, Mr W R T
Baker, Mr L G
Carter, Mr W T
Norton, Mr J R
Ramsay, Lt L E B
Smith Mr W R
Wickham-Hore, Maj

FROM SUEZ—Wilson, Mr M

FROM ADEN—Winter, Dr E S

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the s. s. Oriental, Captain Llwellin, to Marseilles and London with the Indian Mails of 29th July :—

Atkinson Mr R P
Bell Cap H E
Bickford Capt A L
Bourgeois Major G H
Beasley
Calvert Mr R G M
Courthope Mr E
Churchill-Shann Mr M
Creagh Mr J R
Dingfelder Mr
Desmahomed Mr
Evans Mr F B
Elgee Mr A F
Edie Mr
Gibbs Miss H L
Goolamcoosombhoy Mr
Gosser Mr and Mrs J C and child
Hajibhoy Mr
Hamlet Mr
Henderson Lieut-Col and Mrs G H
Henderson Miss
Hill Mr F B
Hore Mr W M
Jafferbhoy Mr
Jeevanbhoy Mr
Kendall Mr and Mrs F A
Kennedy Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Khan His Highness Sir Aga G C I E
Kemp Capt D C
Latif Mr

who had had an interview with a German official sends an alarming message to the effect that the German interpretation of the terms of the Notes which have just been exchanged between the two Governments is that they constitute a distinct danger to French interests. The Notes state that the police and finance reforms will be of a temporary international nature, after which the Sultan will be able to accomplish the reforms himself, and it is believed that he will then place the reorganisation of the Moorish Army in the hands of German officers, so that in the event of any trouble arising between France and Germany, the former will have to contend with the Moroccan Army led by German officers.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

PLOT TO DETHRONE THE CZAR.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Chronicle" hears from an excellent source in St. Petersburg that a conspiracy is on foot in the reactionary party, to dethrone the Czar. Being strongly opposed to the projected reforms as calculated to undermine the power of the bureaucracy, the reactionaries reproach the Emperor with excessive weakness and incompetence. They demand a stronger ruler who will be able to hold the reform party in check. The reactionaries desire as a successor of Nicholas II. either the Grand Duke Alexander, who married the Czar's sister, or the Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's own brother. It was rumoured that the Czar and his family are about to take up their residence at Ilyinskoe, the beautiful estate of the late Grand Duke Sergueis, near Moscow, but the discovery is reported that it had been undermined. It seems, moreover, from later telegrams that the Czar is practically a prisoner at Tsarkoe-Selo.

SPEECH BY THE CZAR.

In reply to a deputation which waited upon the Czar on July 4 and which declared that they desired the continuation of the war and the organisation on historic Russian lines of an assembly of elected representatives of the people to participate in legislation, his Majesty said:—

"I thank you all sincerely for the ideas and sentiments you have expressed. I am especially happy to see that you are guided by devotion to the old traditions of our country. A state cannot be strong and solid unless it religiously preserves its old traditions. We ourselves have sinned in this respect, and, perhaps, that is why God is punishing us. In regard to the apprehensions expressed by you, I must tell you that life itself will indicate to us the means to remove the defects and errors which may occur in the great work I have projected for the welfare of my subjects. I am sure that you all and each of you among his associates will aid me to restore peace and tranquillity in our country and thus render me the service I expect from all my subjects, and I am sure that in doing so God will assist you."

THE REFORMS.

The "Novosti" confirms the offer of the portfolio of the Interior to M. Shipoff, and also the fact that his acceptance was conditional upon the abolition of Press restrictions. According to this paper M. Buliguine relinquishes his post to-day (July 14). Whether M. Shipoff's condition will be accepted, says the St. Petersburg's correspondent of the "Times," remains an open question. If the Czar decides to appoint him on his terms, it is generally recognised that such a step will be a preliminary to a Constitution. With a few exceptions the whole of thinking Russia now utterly realises the utter impossibility of adapting the present "regime" to the needs of the country. The chances of M. Shipoff's appointment, however, appear slight. Some reports say they have already vanished, and that M. Shipoff has declared to go to the Far East as superintendent of the nobles' Red Cross detachment.

St. Petersburg, July 11. "Reuter."—The newspapers state that the Council of Ministers yesterday considered the consideration of the scheme for a National Assembly, and that the project is now ready to be submitted for the imperial sanction.

THE INVASION OF SAKHALIN.

GRAPHIC STORY.

THE Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Awsomori telegraphs a vivid description of the invasion of Sakhalin by the Japanese. He describes the start of the Japanese squadron for their temporary base on July 4 and their arrival at Sakhalin on the morning of the 7th, when the torpedo flotilla went close in shore to clear away mines preparatory to effecting a landing. A few minutes' bombardment, he says, met with no response; and he proceeds as follows:—

Only a small village without means of defence was seen. The warships then landed parties, and the occupation was completed without opposition.

The torpedo flotilla thereupon steamed to the vicinity of Korsakovsk, and approached Cape Endumi. They opened fire at eleven a.m. The cruiser *Novik* was found there, standed upon a reef, half submerged, and in a wrecked condition.

In reply to the Japanese bombardment the Russians only fired three or four shells. Afterwards they destroyed the fort and set fire to the jetties and barracks.

Suddenly a magazine under the shadow of the walls exploded with a tremendous noise, which seemed to shake heaven and earth. The debris was thrown high into the air and masses of rock were flung into the sea. The splash of the water was heard in all directions.

A detachment of troops, under a major were the first to land, and others followed in one long stream.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN CONFUSION.

As the thousands of khaki-clad men climbed the high ground they were able to plainly see the main street of Korsakovsk, which seemed only just below. The Russian troops were in hopeless confusion, and were running in all directions.

Many rushed along the street, carrying cooking utensils on their shoulders. A strong north-easterly wind fanned the flames which had started at the jetties, and great clouds of red, streaked with smoke, gathered over the town.

Men were seen passing about the streets, looting and setting fire to buildings. Others were running and struggling to get out of the town gates.

All the citizens were panic-stricken, and many set fire to their own houses. The conflagration continued for two and a half days and nights.

THE JAPANESE FLAG RAISED.

The Japanese, as they saw their foe retreating, hoisted the flag of the Rising Sun, and from their vantage ground shouts of "Banzai!" rent the air.

On entering the city it was learned that the enemy's troops consisted of 3,000 infantry, artillery and engineers, including volunteers. There were about 3,000 houses in Korsakovsk and the inhabitants were estimated to have numbered 10,000.

Fires has been prepared in twenty places.

The streets are now desolated, and blocked with the remains of charred buildings. The Japanese Consulate was burned to the ground.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	0	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	2	2	13
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Malkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	0	0	0
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	0	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	3
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	3	9
Total ...	2	7	82
Total plagues deaths to date ...	304,201	259,215	
Same date last year ...	10	10	87

Beauty.

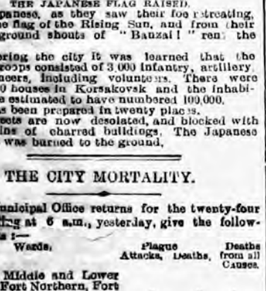
Yelima Fluor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and makes the growth of superfluous hair so tender that hope to keep the delicate hose of a transparent, pure white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Yelima.

S. ABREY and HATT STORES, and all good Chemists.

All Tired Out

Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.



Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yuille St., Burinton, Victoria, sends us her photograph with the following story:—

"I suffered terribly from debility. I had not been well. I was tired in the morning as at night. It did not seem possible for me to keep going. I was pale and pale, and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost at death's door, I read about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I immediately tried it, and began to improve. Soon my health was completely restored, and I am sure you can't say more."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will quickly rid the debility of impure blood. Take it and be strong.

Ayer's Pills will cure all the derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ADEN PROTECTORATE AND HARBOUR.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday, July 11, Lord Reay, in rising to call attention to the necessity for deepening the harbour of Aden, and to the demarcation between the Aden Protectorate and Yemen, said that in 1901, the Bombay Government appointed a commission to inquire into the condition of the harbour. The commission reported that the port of Aden was the natural coaling station for the whole of the trade through the Suez Canal, and that a deepening of the harbour was necessary to enable vessels of the largest draft to coal and transfer mails and passengers in the shelter of the port. In India there was complete unanimity among those interested as to the desirability of the work. The chambers of commerce and the shipping companies, as well as the Bombay Government, were all agreed in the matter. The Aden Commission also recommended the improvement of communications with the interior by the construction of a railway, and that the duties on imports and exports levied at our Somali coast ports should be reduced. He asked the Government to supply statistics of the trade of Aden, divided into the three categories of local trade, foreign trade, and Indian trade; and to give information as to the demarcation of the boundary line between the Aden Protectorate and Yemen.

Lord Brassey supported the motion, and pointed out that the circumscribed entrance to Aden was a defect which should have been remedied long ago. The coaling facilities, moreover, were not so satisfactory as could be wished, while the deepening of the harbour would allow ships to be protected through not being obliged to lie in the line of fire from the batteries. The work had been strongly recommended by every committee of experts that had considered the defence of the port of Aden and the improvement of the harbour.

The Marquess of Bath, in reply, said that the report of the commission recommended among other things the building of wharfage with a number of piers to accommodate larger vessels, the cost amounting to 18 lacs of rupees. He contended, however, that the report of the commission must be dealt with as a whole and that all their recommendations should be taken into consideration. The other part of the report recommended the dredging of the inner harbour to a uniform depth of 30 feet. The estimated cost of this part of the scheme was 12 lacs of rupees. It was correct to say that the whole of the chambers of commerce in India were strongly in favour of this portion of report, provided that the Imperial Government bore the cost. They were equally unanimous in condemning the first portion of the report with regard to the wharfage. The commissioners said that the port trust could repay the first loan of 18 lacs from the increased receipts obtainable from the harbour if the Government of India would lend the money, but they were opposed to an increase in the harbour dues. The commissioners also urged that the dredging of the harbour was an Imperial question especially on account of the fact that Aden was a fortress and a naval station. The Admiralty had been consulted on the strategic value of the port, and the opinion was expressed that there were other matters of higher need which required, in their opinion, to be dealt with first. The Admiralty had not therefore recommended the adoption of these proposals as far as it was concerned. He was still the opinion of the Admiralty as to the deepening of Aden Harbour. In the opinion of the authorities there existed facilities on the line of route for coaling the large ships of war and they did not consider the deepening of Aden Harbour to be a matter of strategic importance. The Government of Bombay and the Government of India agreed that the wharfage scheme was financially unsound and that the port trust would not be able to repay the loan from the Treasury. But the Government of India had expressed its desire to consider any practicable scheme that might be placed before it. It was not prepared, however, as at present advised, to provide the money for the immediate deepening of the harbour in view of the opinions that had been received. The papers asked for would be laid on the table of the House, but up to the present time no practicable scheme was forthcoming. The report to which the noble lord called attention had not yet been forwarded to the Secretary of State. There were no schemes at present under consideration with regard to railways, from Harrar to Berbera, or from Aden in the direction of Sapa. A concession for a railway via La Lej had been in a fair way of settlement, but the Abdullah Sultan had omitted to refer to the British authorities as bound by the Treaty of 1849, which required him to refer all things relating to the peace, progress and prosperity of Aden, and when our representatives looked into the scheme it was found that there were several grave objections to it. There was a provision boycotting Jews and Europeans, and the scheme was not worked out in sufficient detail. Another scheme was being awaited, none yet submitted having recommended itself to the approval of the authorities. He was unable to supplement the information in the public Press with regard to what was going on in Yemen, or to predict the result of the negotiations now going on, but it was hoped that some sort of order would be restored among the tribes throughout the district. As to the Aden Hinterland, a line had been demarcated from Sheikh Murab, on the coast opposite Perim, to the river Bana, embracing the Subayhi, the Hanshaed, and the Amiri tribes. From the Bana it was proposed that the line should go in a north-easterly direction as far as the desert, but it had not been considered necessary by the two Governments actually to demarcate this line. In this demarcation the Government had followed the representations made as far back as 1873 by Lord Granville to the Turkish Government. No tribes had been transferred from one sphere of influence to another on either side, and our liabilities and responsibilities remained unaltered. Direct British administration had never been established over these tribes, and was not established now. They were under a protectorate, and the policy of the Government always had been to refrain from intervention in their tribal affairs. The Government, however, had recognised that there were certain duties which the tribes ought to perform. The representations of 1873 were based upon treaties with sections of the tribes. Arrangements had been made with other sections of the same tribes on the same lines as formerly, with the exception of one in the case of the Imaum of Dhala. We on our side gave protection and a small subsidy to the tribes. On their side they permitted no foreign interference, undertook that there would be no alienation of territory except with the consent of the British Government, and maintained the trade routes. The country of the Imaum of Dhala was that in which we had trouble sometime ago, and the two Governments were able to come to an agreement with regard to demarcation but it had always been subject to attack from the Turkish side of the frontier. In his case provision had been added that he should protect the boundary pillars, keep order within his own boundary, and keep a small force of not less than 50 men to enforce his authority. His subsidy had been increased for that purpose. While we had not in any way extended our liabilities, we had reduced the chance of trouble by having a clear and definite mode of trading as to the boundary and the obligations of the tribes on each side of the frontier. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Ripon expressed a hope that there would not be longer delay in considering the report with regard to the Harbour of Aden which had been before the Secretary of State since 1901.

Lord Reay understood that there was no objection to laying for the Aden reports, for also figures of recent trade, and for papers on the boundary line.

The motion for papers was agreed to.

THE SEISTAN COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, July 7, Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: The work of the Seistan Commission having terminated on the return to Quetta a month ago of the Chief Commissioner Col. McMahon with his surveyors and escorts can a communication be made, if neither House, before closing the session, describing the objects of this mission and its results so far obtained, together with a statement of sums expended up to date, with estimate of total and prospective annual cost of arrangements made pursuant to the mission's explorations in those desert regions, through which a railway has been pushed beyond Nushki; and also list of casualties from drought and disease during-making of the railway and since despatch of the mission two years ago.

Mr. Brodrick: The object of the mission to Seistan was that settlement, in accordance with the Article of the Treaty with Persia of 1857 of disputes which had arisen between the Persians and Afghans as to their respective right to the waters of the Helmund river. Col. Maclahon's award has been delivered to the two Governments concerned, but it would be undesirable to make any detailed statement on the subject till the award has been formally accepted by the two Governments concerned. The question of the Perso-Beloch boundary to which my predecessor referred in his reply to the hon. member on March 3, 1903, has been settled with the Persian Government without demarcation. Up to the end of 1904-5 the expenditure on the mission had amounted to about 25 lacs, and about 7 lacs (9,88,000 r.) were provided in the Budget of the current year for the same purpose. I may add that the extension of the railway from Quetta to Nushki beyond which place no extension is either under construction or in contemplation, had no connection with the objects of the mission. The estimated cost of the line is about 70 lacs. I have no information as to the number of deaths from drought or disease, either among those connected with the mission or among the labourers employed upon the railway.

THE VICEROY.

On Monday July 10, Mr. John Ellis asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received from the Viceroy of India a communication that unless certain modifications in the proposed new scheme of Indian Army administration be agreed to by the Cabinet his resignation will take place; and, if so when was such a communication received, and what are its precise terms; and what are the precise modifications in the scheme desired by the Viceroy and Government of India.

Mr. Brodrick: I can only refer the honourable member to my reply on the 29 h ultimo to a similar question asked by the honourable member for Kirkcaldy Burghs. I am not yet in a position to make any further statement.

AN INDIAN PRESS CENSORSHIP.

On Tuesday July 11 Mr. O'Dowd asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether a Press censorship has recently been established by the Government of India, under which system correspondents are prevented from transmitting any item of news unfavourable to the Indian Government; and, if so, will he state the circumstances under which such a state of affairs has arisen, and say what steps if any, he proposes to take in the matter.

Mr. Brodrick said he was not aware of the existence of any Press censorship in India, under which the Press correspondents were prevented from transmitting news unfavourable to the Government.

Mr. Flynn: Will you make inquiry?

Mr. Brodrick: I must first have some "prima facie" ground shown for inquiry.

Mr. MacNeill: Is the right hon. gentleman on telegraphic terms with Lord Curzon?

No answer was returned.

TRINCOMALEE.

Major Seely, on behalf of Lieut.-Col. Kemp, asked the Secretary of State for War, whether it was intended to abadon the military station at Trincomalee; and if, so, when and for how long.

Mr. Bromley-Davenport, who replied, said: It is intended to abandon Trincomalee for good as soon as the troops can be withdrawn.

Major Seely on behalf of Lieut.-Col. Kemp asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was intended to abadon the naval station at Trincomalee.

Mr. Pretyman: This yard was closed in April last and will no longer be used in peace time. It can, however, be opened in war time should any special circumstances render this course necessary.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, July 7, Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the grounds upon which the Government decided to sanction the administrative proposals in regard to the partition of Bengal; whether he will lay papers upon the table with reference to the nature and extent of the changes, together with the correspondence relating thereto; and, if not, when her these papers will be laid before the end of the present session.

Mr. Brodrick: The grounds on which the decision referred to in the question was arrived at will be gathered from the papers which I propose to lay on the table as soon as possible. Subject to what I may hear from the Government of India, I hope that they will be laid before the close of the session.

THE RAJA MADHO SINGH.

On Thursday, July 13, Mr. Vincent Kennedy asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the petition presented to the House by the Member for South Down signed by 600 inhabitants, the former subjects of the Rajpoot chief of Parinah, Madho Singh, who has been banished on alleged false charges, praying that he may be restored; will the Government ascertain from the Viceroy of India before what tribunal the Raja was tried; what was the constitution of the court; how the division was moved in the district; and what answer the Duffadar Government has to offer to the statements in the petition.

Mr. Brodrick: My attention has been called to the petition referred to. I made a full statement on the subject in reply to a question by the hon. member for North Manchester on June 30, 1904, to which I would refer the hon. member. I then stated that a Commission had been appointed to investigate judicially charges of misrule by petition in which the ex-Maharajas was implicated; and that the views of the Government of India on the findings of the Commission and the action taken thereon, were published in the "Gazette of India" in a resolution dated April 21, 1902.

ENTENTE AT BREST.

FIRE ON THE FRENCH FLAGSHIP AFTER THE BALL.

BREST, Thursday July 13.—At the gala performance at the theatre last night our officers enjoyed most that venerable and harmless little piece of sentiment, La Bonhomme Jadis," which Frenchmen have known for fifty years. On all sides one heard Englishmen say that if French were always talked as M. Laugier speaks it, they would understand it in a week.

Among a few I heard the sage reflection that so long as England is without a school comparable to the Comedie Francaise, which provides an imperial standard for the perfectly exact articulation of the language, so long will English drama lag behind.

The character of the municipal theatre here and the quality of the entertainment it could provide, were a revelation to many Englishmen.

A fire yesterday on board the Jauregiuberry was extinguished in ten minutes, but one dreads to think of the results if the fire had got hold at the time of the ball, when the ship was a mass of light wood work and drapery.

The British fleet promises for the National Fete day the best firework display it has ever given.

The whole town was again illuminated last night, on the same magnificent scale as on the first evenings. The streets and squares were thronged, and the cafes were taxed to their utmost to provide outside seating accommodation for their customers.

The gala performance given last evening at the municipal theatre presented a coup d'oeil as brilliant as is offered on a gala night Covent Garden. The whole house was thronged with uniforms, and there was a constant flashing of diamonds. The well-known ball dress of the British Navy, with its heavily bullioned epaulettes, was everywhere to be seen.

Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, arrived at a quarter-past nine, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir W. May and Rear-Admiral Bridgeman.

The officers of the British fleet who are going to Paris left here shortly after midnight. Their departure was quite unceremonious. Sir Francis Bertie travelled with them to the capital.

Vice-Admiral May, accompanied by 116 officers of the British fleet now at Brest, arrived here this morning. They were all in mufti, and there was no formal official reception.

The visitors, who were divided up into parties of seven or eight, each of which was accompanied by a French officer, immediately drove to their hotel, where luncheon was served.

The British officers are staying at the Hotel Continental, where the Admiral occupies the large suite looking on to the Rue de Rivoli which was vacated by the Dowager Queen of Portugal yesterday.

FRENCH ADMIRAL ON THE USE OF THE ENTENTE.

The "Matin" prints an account of an interview which its Brest correspondent has had with Rear-Admiral Revelliere, Honorary President of the Republican Society entitled "Bleas de Bretagne."

The Admiral is reported to have said: I have shown that though the British Navy may have secured a coaling station in Egypt, it cannot, as the globe still our stations Dakar Diego Suarez, Saigon, for instance, may be able, nevertheless, to render it the greatest services. As to ourselves, our being able to make use of the English ports would quadruple the value of our navy.

It is something to be able to dispose of both shores of Dover Straits and to bar the Channel and isolate the North Sea from the rest of the world, but the entente cordiale only almsat the maintenance of the rights of all."

KING ALFRED THE GREAT.

A REPRESENTATIVE Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Winchester, and includes the Corporation of Winchester, The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hants (The Marquis of Winchester), Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (Society of Antiquaries of London), Sir C. Purdon Clarke, the Right Hon. G. Shaw Letevre, Mr. Frederick Harrison, Mr. W. W. Portal, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Winchester, the Headmaster of Winchester College, the Hon. Canon Broderick (Master of St. Cross), Mr. Warwick Draper, and Mr. A. E. Uttin, with the object of excavating, preserving and enclosing the reputed site of the ancient Abbey of Hyde the burial place of King Alfred, his wife, Queen Elswitha, and his son King Edward the Elder. The remains of the Abbey are within a short distance of the spot, where the fine statue of King Alfred by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., was erected in 1901 to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of his death; but up to the present time no proper care has been taken for their preservation. King Alfred died in 901, and his body was placed in the Old Minster, but was subsequently removed to the New Minister, which was built shortly after his death. The bodies of the King, his wife, and son, were eventually transferred to Hyde Abbey outside the wall of the City, on its completion in 110 and finally buried there. In 1538 at the dissolution of the Monasteries, Hyde Abbey was given by Henry VIII to Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, who lost no time in pulling it down and selling the material. In 1789 the County Authorities erected a Bridewell on the Western portion of the nave. In digging the foundations for this building many objects of interest were found, which were either dispersed or ruthlessly broken up. The Bridewell was taken down in 1850, but a row cottages have since been built in much the same position. The present condition of the site is as follows:—At the East end where the apse of the Church stood, the ground is to a great extent undisturbed, and large portions of the foundations remain. On the South side of the Nave stand several cottages. To the West, outside the area of the Church, there remains a perpendicular gateway and some portion of the walls. The object of the Committee is: (1) To remove the surface soil, the accumulation of centuries, and carefully uncover the foundation of the Church; (2) to provide for the safe custody of any relics which may be found; (3) To secure the preservation of such of the remains of the Abbey as still exist; (4) to purchase that portion of the site which is not already owned by the Corporation; (5) to fence round the entire area of "Hyde Mede." The Committee feel sure that not only the British Public, but their brothers in the Colonies and their cousins in the United States, will be interested in this effort to secure from further desecration and neglect a spot so unique as the brial place of King Alfred and will show the interest by contributing to the fund that is being raised, subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Alfred Bowker, Esq., Lankhills Winchester or may be paid to the account of the Hyde Abbey Remains Preservation Fund at the Union and Smiths Bank, Winchester and London. A reprint of the Introduction to Mr. Edel Monasterii de hyda" published in the year 1803 by the authority of her late Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, which gives the history of the Abbey together with plans of the site, can be procured from the Honorary Secretary to the movement, from whom further particulars may also be obtained.

Mr. Thomas Holt is Hon. Secretary and his address, Guildhall, Winchester.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME for Wednesday, 2nd August at 4-45 p. m. (weather permitting):—

1. Lemon Cutting.—Horses "—Lemons will be placed on gallows each lemon height of 7 feet. The gallows will be 15 yards apart. For the first lemon cut "one" to the right; for the second cut "two" to the right, both cuts must be correctly made; the sword must be carried at the "right engage" up to a point 15 yards short of the first lemon. No points will be given for any cut that is not properly laid for as per Cavalry regulations. Horses must be at full gallop when cuts are made.

2. Jumping Competition.—"Ponies."

3. Milliners' Stakes.—Ladies' nomination—"Horses" and "Ponies" Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing carrying a hat and trimmings. Lady to trim hat and fix it on gentleman's head. The latter to mount and return home over same course. Ladies to provide their own trimmings and gentlemen must provide an ordinary straw hat. Most ornamental hat first past post to win.

4. Chattie Race.—Competitors to ride two furlongs, pick up chatties without dismounting, the first to return to starting post with a chattie unbroken to win. Competitors are allowed one stick each and can break any chattie in the possession of another competitor.

5. Dog Derby.—Distance 100 yards for dogs of any breed, owners to stand at winning post.

6. Pony Scurry.

7. Horse Scurry.—Entries for the scurries should be sent to The Hon'ble A Hill-Trevor, 23, Esplanade Road, by first post Tuesday. The Honorary Secretaries will be obliged if competitors will enter beforehand for as many events as possible, post entries accepted.

N. B. Horse events open to animals over 14 only "Pony" events to those 14-1 and under.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, JULY 29

Horses Struck out.

The Summer Plate—Firetracker, Dormont, Kilma, Charmer, Merrie, Zamindar, Vero, Zamiff.

The Autumn Handicap—Firetracker, Dormont, Kilma, Charmer, Merrie, Zamindar, Vero, Zamiff.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Moshtari, Captain W. H. Coates, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf, reports having experienced moderate to fresh wind, but very heavy sea. The steamer Hydra, Captain A. Knudsen, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Bangkok, met with strong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Esplanade. In.	Fort. In.	Colaba. In.
Previously registered ...	25 81	26 93	25 41	21 29
Friday 28th, July ...	0 11	0 68	0 12	0 12
Total ...	25 92	27 04	25 53	21 50
Total fall to 28th, July '04	30 50	32 65	32 92	25 13
Total fall to 28th, July '03	73 69	46 94	45 81	48 60

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

27th July and 28th July.	Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	63

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hourly.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation. 1st June to date.
Bushire 25th ...	29·448	WSW	5	97·0	81·0	81	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask ...	29·418	NNE	7	100·3	87·2	76	.....	0·00	0·15
Muscat 25th ...	29·446	SE	3	97·3	87·0	84	.....	0·00	0·40
Aden 26th ...	29·601	ENE	9	95·3	82·6	66	.....	0·50	0·48
Lahore ...	29·381	Calm	2	108·4	90·3	55	.....	2·87	3·56
Simla ...	29·354	N	4	91·6	84·7	74	.....	9·70	6·91
Delhi ...	29·356	WNW	1	103·7	84·7	62	.....	6·26	4·88
Agra ...	29·367	SW	13	101·0	84·6	61	.....	4·90	7·91
Cawnpore ...	29·432	WSW	8	97·4	79·4	84	0·16	7·28	6·81
Allahabad ...	29·424	WSW	13	96·1	85·0	66	.....	12·30	5·06
Jhansi ...	29·447	SW	11	96·4	81·2	65	.....	8·92	9·91
Jacobabad ...	29·397	Calm	3	112·2	84·0	66	.....	0·46	0·79
Karachi ...	29·453	WSW	45	90·1	78·7	83	.....	0·16	3·93
Joypore ...	29·471	SW	19	99·7	78·1	78	.....	0·17	9·86
Ajmere ...	29·482	SW	17	93·4	74·8	76	.....	2·00	7·91
Deesa ...	29·522	SSW	18	93·0	75·0	91	0·13	17·9	+ 4·55
Ahmedabad ...	29·561	SW	6	88·2	77·0	93	0·10	33·12	+19·71
Bhuj ...	29·595	WNW	10	85·1	78·0	85	.....	4·76	+ 4·48
Jamnagar ...	29·518	SW	25	98·5	78·2	75	.....	6·11	8·91
Dwarka ...	29·544	SSW	28	85·4	80·2	85	.....	2·10	.....
Rajkot ...	29·559	SW	20	89·6	75·7	75	.....	14·90	3·64
Bhavnagar ...	29·592	SW	18	93·6	79·6	73	.....	10·39	+ 1·30
Para ...									
Veraval ...	29·641	WSW	21	81·7	79·3	88	.....	6·2	— 5·54
Neemuch ...	29·583	WSW	18	89·0	73·2	67	.....	4·48	— 8·75
Indore ...	29·601	SW	11	84·6	73·1	83	0·03	20·16	+ 4·46
Sangor ...	29·638	WSW	15	84·1	72·7	71	.....	11·32	—15·61
Jubbulpore ...	29·540	WNW	9	87·9	75·1	78	.....	20·99	— 6·67
Hoshungabad ...	29·591	WSW	9	87·7	75·7	84	.....	21·30	+ 3·60
Khandwa ...	29·611	W	4	89·4	75·1	75	.....	13·13	+ 5·00
Raipur ...	29·573	SW	16	88·1	75·4	86	.....	19·55	+ 6·89
Nagpur ...	29·605	W	12	92·2	76·0	70	.....	9·92	— 4·46
Amraoti ...	29·635	WSW	13	89·7	74·5	80	.....	11·23	+ 4·37
Akola ...	29·629	SW	9	89·5	73·6	74	0·23	9·85	— 5·10
Surat ...	29·623	SW	14	91·6	79·1	91	0·03	18·91	— 9·14
Malegaon ...	29·624	WSW	16	86·4	73·0	74	.....	6·08	— 2·25
Bombay ...	29·07	WSW	15	81·8	77·4	88	0·22	21·43	— 22·76
Colaba ...	29·17	W	14	81·8	78·4	93	0·13	18·86	— 9·78
Ahmednagar ...	29·626	WSW	11	87·9	71·1	69	.....	5·95	— 1·91
Aurangabad ...	29·655	SW	18	84·3	72·2	75	0·08	6·59	.....
Sholapur ...	29·715	WSW	20	84·2	74·0	86	.....	9·44	— 3·79
Ratnagiri ...	29·762	SW	14	86·3	77·8	85	.....	34·56	—30·96
Bijapur ...	29·736	I	19	89·4	72·4	1	.....	3·07	— 3·35
Belgaum ...	29·779	WSW	11	87·3	67·8	68	0·79	15·05	— 2·81
Mormugoa ...	29·795	NNW	13	85·6	77·4	88	0·21	42·5	—19·36
Karwar ...	29·824	WSW	9	88·7	77·0	77	0·28	48·03	— 22·31
Pamban ...	29·85	WSW	9	87·7	77·7	85	0·81	79·31	+ 2·69
Calicut ...	29·865	Calm	6	88·2	75·7	88	0·08	61·17	— 1·14
Cochin ...	29·877	SE	4	88·8	75·6	87	0·10	39·22	— 9·43
Bangalore ...	29·641	W	11	81·7	63·6	78	.....	4·71	— 2·91
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	29·715	W	11	1	1	1	0·03	3·97	— 0·97
Masulipatam ...	29·696	NW	14	98·7	83·0	70	.....	6·88	— 4·14
Bellary ...	29·730	WSW	12	93·0	76·2	62	.....	3·69	+ 0·55
Cuddapa ...	29·767	W	6	97·2	78·9	61	.....	6·39	— 1·96
Madras ...	29·754	W	8	96·0	82·4	64	.....	4·50	— 3·16
Coimbatore ...	29·734	W	8	96·0	77·0	61	.....	3·06	— 0·74
Trichinopoly ...	29·762	SW	10	99·1	78·8	56	.....	1·78	— 0·83
Nagapatam ...	29·779	W	11	90·7	80·0	81	.....	0·40	— 3·56
Colombo ...	29·853	SW	8	86·0	79·0	86	.....	5·56	— 7·13

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J, J, H=6·11 (9·70); G. T. H.=0·05 (2·01); St. S. H.=6·28 (8·43); C. P.=2·23 (21·12).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab and at Sangor. Elsewhere the changes are small and irregular. The barometer is a tenth of an inch below normal in the Punjab and at Agra.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly all over the reporting area except at Cochin, where it is south-easterly. The force has been fresh to strong at several stations.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess in the Punjab, United Provinces, and at Jeypore, Amraoti, Sholapur and Masulipatam, and 5° in defect at Malegaon, and the minimum from 5° to 10° in excess at Lahore, Agra, Delhi Allahabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over a large area.

Rain.—Eighteen stations report rain to-day, the heaviest falls reported being 0·70" at Belgaum and 0·61" at Mangalore.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the West Coast and scattered rain over the Deccan.

The Mail steamer Peninsula, which left Aden on the 23rd reports having experienced from longitude 50° to 58° E. strong monsoon blowing with moderate high seas and heavy rain passing showers; thence to arrival this morning moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate sea.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PROPOSED SALE OF PROPERTY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor heard at the High Court yesterday a suit brought by Ahmed Succoor Badshah against Mahomed Husain bin Shaik Ahmed Muckba, in which the plaintiff prayed judgment for the sum of Rs.

...IP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 14.

THE HIDDEN TRUTH.

ALL this pother of which we have heard in the law courts lately about the marking of watches may be of genuine concern to the Goldsmiths' Company, but the private individual will not be alarmed. The Merchandise Marks Act insists that all goods of foreign manufacture shall have the place of origin stamped upon them. Well, there is a clock in the writer's bedroom which morning after morn ng "alarums" him into recognition of the fact that it is really too early to get up. Upon the face, broad and bold is the name of a London firm with all their addresses set forth, and one has prided himself upon the excellence of the English-made clock. The action of the Goldsmith's Company has set one seeking, and one blushes to confess it, that hidden among the dots which stand for minutes, is the legend, "Made in Wurtemburg." The only consolation is that King Edward possesses a clock given to him in India by a holy man as the latter's own work, whose internals are stamped with the name of a first-class man in Clerkenwell.

THE THIEF OF TIME.

Hall marks or no hall marks, our clocks go as ill or well; go in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and go literally, too in special circumstances. They are hard to get rid of, judging from the fact that a friend of the writer, burgled to the extent of several hundred pounds, recovered only two items—both unsaleable clocks. But perhaps there are ways of disposing of these things of which the honest English burglar does not know. A Chinaman might be consulted. One of these gentlemen strode, not long ago, with a ladder, and a smile of engaging innocence, into the police court at Singapore. Removing his hat, he bowed with grace and gravity to the Bench. Over their seats was a valuable clock. This John Chinaman removed without fuss or flurry, tucked it under one arm, and the ladder under the other, bowed with even greater solemnity to the magistrates, and withdrew. Days elapsed, and inquiry was made for the clock at the Public Works Department. Nobody knew anything of the matter. The timepiece had been carried off by an enterprising thief while the court was actually sitting.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

The discussion running in the Press over the charges made by some of the Bishops as to commercial immorality is not new. Honest firms always hotly resent the sweeping character of the indictment levelled against commerce as a whole, but they all know that the matter does not begin and end with the quality of goods which a first-class firm of unblemished reputation sells over its counter. A man whose name is known wherever manufactured cotton goes, once told the writer of an instance which came under his own observation. Two firms of machine-builders were tendering for the supply of a plant of machinery, and it was agreed that sample machines should be erected side by side in one room and run on trial. The worse and dearer machine of the two was recommended to the firm for acceptance. Why? It came out that the representative of one house had handsomely feed the foreman of the purchaser to—more than metaphorically—put a spoke in the wheel of the firm which had not tipped him, or not tipped sufficiently.

THE BRIGHTER SIDE.

Everybody is ready to recall a story of this character. The pity is that so few are prepared to reveal the other side of the picture as an example and encouragement to those who come to regard trickery and malfeasance as the ordinary and natural order. There is a perfectly true story of the manager of a manufactory sent up to London by his employer, to put the business in the hands of a company promoter for £100,000. The financier offered to float at twice that sum, although the delegate assured him that the business would yield no profit upon that basis, and that to do so would be dishonest. Tut, tut, it's quite the usual thing, was the answer; and the emissary went back to report to his employer. The latter was ordinarily an honest man, but he declined to miss the opportunity which the financier offered. Come, he said, you hear it is the usual way of doing business. I'll give you privately £10,000 as your share. The manager was poor; he was not religious but merely honest. He sacrificed his position and the £10,000 rather than be a party to what he felt to be a dishonourable trick.

DOWN WITH THE LAWYERS.

The many defalcations by lawyers of late has suggested that the law as well as commerce may come under the lash. Peter the Great, as we all know, had a ready remedy for the existence of lawyers. Less commonly known as the fact that our own Henry VI. had a way with the lawyers—a way which resulted disastrously for those in Norfolk and Suffolk. There, he declared, when there were only six attorneys, great tranquility prevailed. But now the numbers had increased to four score or more, "which come to every fair market, and other assembly place where is any assembly of people exhorting, procuring, moving, and inciting people to attempt untrue and foreign suits for small trespasses, little offences, and small sums of debt, whereby proceed many suits more of evil will and malice than of truth of the thing to the manifold vexation and no small damage of the inhabitants." So he ordered that there should be henceforth only six common attorneys in Norfolk, the like number in Suffolk, and two in the city of Norwich. What would that good King say if his eyes could open now in the vicinity of the Law Courts?

AN AUCTION INCIDENT.

Like its more famous neighbour, St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, the church has had a chequered career. While it has never actually, so far is known, been turned into a stable, it has several times been in danger of alienation from its sacred use. It finally came into the auction mart, and was the occasion of one the curiosities of fortune. A Protestant society were desirous of purchasing it, while the Roman Catholic authorities also desired to become its possessors. The former were only prepared to pay a certain sum, and they had an arrangement with a friend of the society that if the bidding passed their limit, he should proceed on their behalf. This limit was reached, and the bidding was taken up by a person believed to be the agent of the friend of the society, and the building was ultimately knocked down to him. It was later discovered that the latter bidder was the agent of the Roman Catholics. Thus the church passed into Roman hands, and there, of course, it will remain. The building contains the usual relics of saints, among them one of St. Etheldreda, the foundress of the Abbey of Ely.

MYSTERIOUS NATURE.

All the migratory birds hatched this year in England will go, with the waning of summer, across the seas to sunnier lands. They will come back next year, every bird to its old nest. Your bees will forage five miles afield, and return unerringly with their honey. But, move their hive a yard or two, and they are lost. All these things we take as a matter, of course, because we are used to them. But what of the story of the late Sir Harry Keppel? The eggs of carrier pigeons were brought to him from Newmarket to Holkham, Norfolk, and hatched at the latter place. As soon as the young birds could fly, they departed to the Newmarket loft where the eggs had been laid.

HATTON GARDEN AND A FAMOUS CHURCH.

It may not be generally known that what is probably a fragment of the garden formerly belonging to the Bishops of Ely still remains behind a house in Ely-place, Holborn. The garden came into the possession of the Crown—by what means it is easy to guess—and was afterwards given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Christopher Hatton, from whom the adjoining thoroughfare takes its name. The house is, of course, comparatively modern and forms the presbytery of the adjoining Roman Catholic church of St. Etheldreda. The church itself is an interesting relic of mediæval times, since it was originally the private chapel of the London palace of the Bishops of Ely, and is thus one of the few remains in modern times of the great London palaces of the Middle Ages. The church was probably built by the architect of Ely Cathedral, since the design of its east window is identical with that of the east window of the cathedral.

EARLY POSTS.

The discussion of certain postal grievances in the House of Commons serves to recall the history of the post. Posts are, of course, mentioned in Scripture, vide Job ix., 25, where it is stated, "My days are swifter than a post," and again, in the Book of Esther chap. viii., letters were sent "by posts on horseback." The word, of course, here means runner. To Cyrus has been ascribed the establishment of systematic couriers and post-horses throughout Persia, and Augustus is credited with introducing post-chaises at Rome. Cicero speaks of a letter, "quam attulerat Philetus tabellarius." It was in the reign of James I that a postal system was introduced into this country.

ARCHBISHOP HUXLEY.

Had they seriously thought earlier of the innovation which has so startled the Primate, they might as well have accepted Huxley's facetious suggestion, and made him archbishop, or at least a bishop. Sworn as member of the Privy Council, he vowed, "The Archbishopric of Canterbury is the only object of ambition that remains to me" and invited his friend Hooker to come and be suffragan; there is plenty of room at Lambeth, and a capital garden! To his daughter he wrote in the same strain, bidding her recognise, however, that the Queen would feel some repugnance to the promotion of Dean Huxley. Then he comforted her with the comical assurance that his bishopric would be among the Dissolution honours, adding that if her Majesty objected, she would be threatened with the immediate abolition of the House of Lords, and the institution of a social democratic federation of counties each with an army, navy, and diplomatic service of its own.

GREAT AND SMALL.

It is a big undertaking to crowd the Albert Hall for a political gathering. Greater still is the difficulty of making oneself heard when the Hall is fully occupied, and not every speaker can do it. One has heard Mr. John Morley at a great disadvantage there, and the Rev. F. B. Meyer, who has a beautiful speaking voice strains himself out of pitch in trying to make his words carry to the remotest seats. The Albert Hall is the very centre and capital of Speak up! You see a man on the platform doing his utmost, his throat distended, his eyeballs starting every muscle of his body rigid, hoarse with the honest effort to reach the ears of all, and then comes the inevitable unsympathetic Speak up! and you wish that Bishop Wilberforce's famous retort had until that instant remained unuttered, and that your perspiring and almost expiring orator might have the privilege of first expressing it.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems. These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary. They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

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Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

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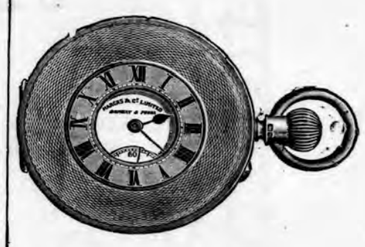

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TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F A Barnard, I M S, reverts to military employ.

Constantinople declares quarantine against Adalia in connection with plague.

A long list of authorities by whom certain classes of deeds and instruments should be signed on behalf of the Secretary of State is published with a preface stating that, in the case of the Governor-General in Council, deeds relating to railway matters, not otherwise provided for, may be signed by the Secretary to the Railway Board and that all deeds aud instruments relating to any matters other than those specified may be signed by a Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments upon the Viceroy's personal staff are gazetted :—Second Lieut. Forrest r Black Watch, to succeed Lieut Akers-Douglas as A. D. C. Lieut-Colonels Hodding, Behar Light Horse, Gleadowe Newcomen, United Provinces Light Horse, Deane, Madras Volunteer Guards. and Menzies, Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, to be honorary A.D.C's, and Colonel W. S. Pratt R. A. M, C, to be honorary Surgeon.

Indian Army Majors F W Dawson and R P Colomb to be Lieut-Colonels; Captain D H Cameron to be Major, and Lieut C S D Wildes to be Captain.

Lieut-Colonel J H Tullwalsh I M S is permitted to retire.

Major Good, Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles, resigns his commission.

Volunteer Officers' decoration is bestowed upon Capt G W Murphy, Allahabad Volunteer Rifles,

MARINE DIPARTMENT.

Commander J H D St John to officiate Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Commander Beaumont granted ninety days' leave.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A TRAGIC STORY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Raghu Krishna and Rama Shiva with cruelty to an animal. It appeared that on the day before yesterday about a hundred people assembled in Cochin Street, Fort, to celebrate a Hindu festival. They had a goat whose blood they wished to get in order to drink it and to splash it over their faces and hands. These people first cut off the four-legs of the goat and then cut open its jaw to obtain blood. It was only after this that they killed the poor animal. On seeing this tragic scene Inspector Morris arrested the two accused who had tortured and killed the animal. The Magistrate convicted both the accused on evidence before him and fined each of them Rs. 25.

Inspector Morris said that about 17 days ago another act of gross cruelty was committed on the maidan where some Hindus or Gavalis poured boiling water on a goat and then cut off its ears. This matter had already been reported to Mr. H. G. Gell Commissioner of Police, who ordered an enquiry to be made.

THE experiment of purchasing mules in Argentina has been a most successful one, says the "Pioneer." Major C H Gough of the Remount Department obtained 6,000 which were landed in India at an average cost of 234. This must be considered wonderfully cheap, as the animals seem more than equal to the work required of them. They are needed on account of the additional Transport ordered to be raised last September. Now that a good connection has been established with Argentina the Government of India will be able to rely upon that country for a regular supply, as breeders will understand the advantages of having a new market opened to them.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap. see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

INDIA OFFICE, July 11.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of India :—

Headquarters Staff.

To be deputy-assistant quartermaster-general (for mobilisation.)—Major C W G Richardson, 19th Punjabis.

Divisional Staff.

To be an assistant-adjutant-General.—Lieut.-Col, H J J Middleton, 3rd Horse.

Brigade Staff.

To be deputy-assistant adjutant-General.—Capt. B T Pell, D S O, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).

To be brigade majors.—Major H D Lawrence, East Surrey Regt. Capt. H E P Nash, the Royal Scots; Capt. G A F Sanders R E.

The notifications in the "London Gazette" of Jan. 2, 1905 regarding Capts. C E Koebel and B J M MacAndrew are cancelled.

July 7.

Engineer-Lieut H Bone has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in his Magesty's fleet. The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed engineer sub-lieutenants in his Majesty's fleet, with seniority of July 1, 1905 :—P W Warwick, E F Briggs F Newhouse.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut S S Richardson to be lieutenant; Acting Sub-Lieut K Dowson has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant.

July 8.

Royal Naval Reserve—Probationer Sub-Lieut A Hocter has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant.

War Office, July 11.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Capt and Brevet Major J E F Dyer to be Major, vice J S Cayzer, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

13th (Prince of Wale's Own Royal) Hussars—Lieut. the Hon E B Meade to be Captain. to complete establishment; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col the Hon E Baring C V O, retires on retired pay.

19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars—Lieut E Sheppard is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Brevet Col C N Simpson, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant colonel is placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Lieut. J. E. H. Ford to be lieutenant vice E. H. G. Leggett, seconded.

Royal Garrison Artilery—Major W Gurdon retires on retired pay Capt R H Manley is seconded for service as an adjutant of Militia Artillery.

Scots Guards.

Second Lieut A R Orr to be lieutenant, vice J R Van de Weyer, resigned.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut E C Hill-Whitson is seconded for service on the Stafi.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut E Carr, from the Sussex Royal Garrison Art (Militia), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E B Frederick, promoted.

The South Wales Borderers—Capt S F W Cooke to be major, vice F C K Hunter promoted.

The Northamptonshire Regt— Capt C D Disney-Roebuck is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort Own)—Capt R W Gillespie resigns his commission.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt S Mason resigns his commission; Lieut H St M Carter M D from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant,

Staff.

Capt and Brevet Maior J A C Quaiter, Grenadier Guards, to be assistant military secretary to Lieut-Gen Sir H M L Randle K C B K C M G D D S C commanding-in-chief Northern Command; Lieut K B Ferguson, R A, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen F Ventris commanding the troops in North China; Lieut E C Hill-whitson, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.) to be aide-de-camp to Major Gen A P Paget C V O C B commadding First Division.

Army Pay Department.

Major L P Ditmas, Staff paymaster, is granted the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army.

Brevet.

Major and Brevet Lieut Col W N Congrave. V C, M V C, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) to be colonel; Lieut-Col E H Armitage, Royal Field Art, to be colonel,

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A H M Edwards, C B, M V O. Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army; Capt A R K Hall half-pay, retires on retired pay. The date of the retirement of Capt J P E Gilmour, on half-pay is July 8, 1905, and not as stated in the Gazette of July 7, 1905 Qrmr and Honorary Lieut C H Farbrother, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards, is granted the honorary rank of captain.

Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers resign their commissions :—Capt, (Honorary Capt, in the Army) (Lieut, Col. of Militia) G A Draffen, Lieut. (Honorary Major in the Army) (Major of Militia) A J Galsworthy, Lieut. (Honorary Capt. in the Army) (Honorary Lieut.-Col. of Militia) Sir A D Grierson, Bart.

Admiralty, 10th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surgeon Arthur Stanley Nance has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 8th July.

Clerk William Robson Scotland has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 23rd May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Assistant Engineer William Scott has been promoted to the rank of Engineer. Dated 8th July.

Admiralty, 11th July.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Geoffrey Eric Ridgeway has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Edward John Smith has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 10th July.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

A CHAIRMAN'S EXPLANATION.

Extraordinary general meetings of the share holders of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills and the Crescent Mills Companies Limited were held yesterday afternoon, at their registered offices in No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadya presiding, in the absence of Mr. Sassoon J. David, Chairman of the Board of Directors. The meetings were called to confirm the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the 11th instant. Resolutions were confirmed in respect of the first two Companies and when it came to propose the confirmation of the resolutions of the Crescent Mills, the chairman explained that there was some misunderstanding about the power asked for by the directors to increase the capital of the Company to any sum up to Rs. 25 lakhs by the issue of new shares. He said the directors needed at present no money whatsoever as the Company was earning enough to pay share-holders handsome dividends, but the power was asked for as a safeguard to be used only in case of necessity. They were not going to issue any more shares at present. They had ordered out about 580 looms through Messrs Wadya and Sons and the cost of that, they hoped, would be paid from the profits of the Company of the current year even after paying 10 or 12 per cent. dividend. They were now arranging the weaving plant and yet they would not require any sums of money for its extensions. As to the appointment of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents as selling Agents of the Company for the sale of cloth or other fabrics manufactured the chairman said that it was being asked in some quarters, why the Agents who were entitled to a commission of ten per cent on profit according to the agreement, should be paid extra as selling agents. The Agents themselves never asked to take up the extra responsibility, but the directors thought it beneficial in the interest of the share-holders to appoint the Agents as the selling agents of the Company instead of appointing mookadums, their brokers and other outsiders to sell other products. Of course it was in no way incumbent upon the share-holders to appoint the agents as their selling-agents. As every mill sold cloth on commission, the directors thought it fit to employ the Agents for that duty instead of outsiders who would hardly remain satisfied with the remunerations they would receive. This was a step the directors took to keep the Company on the safe side and to save any loss they might otherwise incur. In that arrangement the Company would not incur any risks—the Agents being the responsible party,—which they otherwise would have had to if they sold their produce departmentally. Any sensible man would prefer to employ his own agent for such a work rather than any new man in the market. These were all the provisions which they were making with a view to benefit the Company. The chairman continued that it was also said that they intended issuing preference-shares, but, he said, there was no Company in Bombay that had not got the power to issue the preference shares.

Mr. Bhagwandas Moolchand having seconded the motion put forth by the chairman the resolutions were confirmed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.